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No. 2534.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1928.

Vol. CIX.



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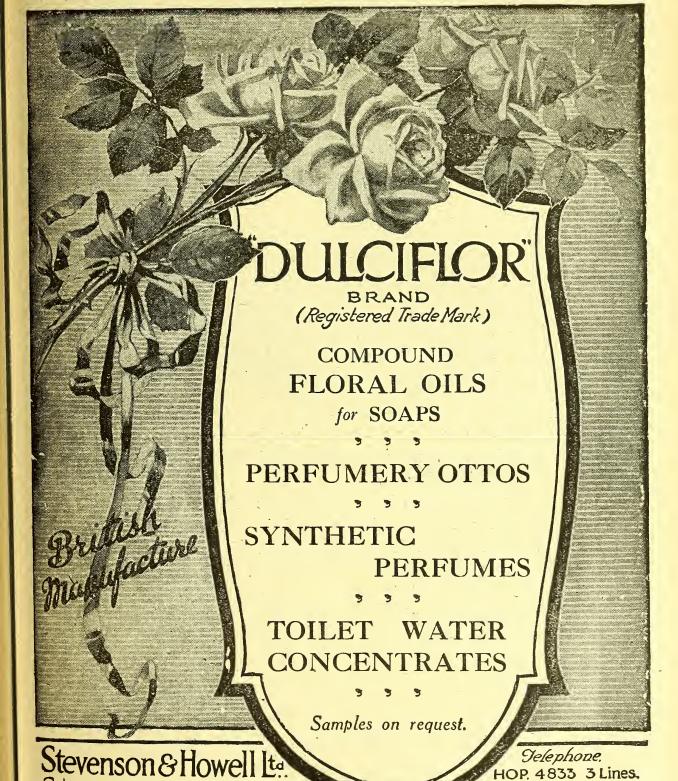
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If it's
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CUPAIL NIEWS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

DIAMOND

THE ACE OF CORN CURES RETAILS—AND SELLS AT

 $10^{\frac{1}{2}^{D}}$

Whether your district is West End, Middleclass, or East End, the price is right, it consequently shows more profit, maintains Pharmaceutical Price Standards, and you are assured that the same price rules EVERYWHERE.

The sales resulting from a display of the new show material will exceed your expectations.

THE NAME ___ THE DISPLAY AND YOUR & EFFICACY MATERIAL __ INTEREST

are the combination which have proved Diamond Corn Cure to be a phenomenal seller—Send a P.C. now for 1 gross.

CUPAL LTP Blackburn

The Summer Theme

of "Roboleine" advertising has been the necessity of replacing energy spent by the little ones in their play. But there is more in it than that, for this continuous Summer advertising is of very great value in "sowing the seed" for the Winter Season. Therefore you will be doing a wise thing to

DISPLAY and RECOMMEND

Roboleine

"The classic example of concentrated nourishment."
Write for generous Window Display Terms.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & Co., Ltd.
179 Oueen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.



BRITISH MANUFACTURERS
SHOW YOUR GOODS NEXT YEAR AT THE

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

THE 1929 British Industries Fair will be held as usual at the White City, London, and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from February 18th to March 1st. Make your plans now! More than 300,000 sq. ft. of space has already been applied for by last year's exhibitors. There are still plenty of good stand positions available for you. Invitations are being sent to trade buyers in every corner of the world. There will be more business done than ever before.

Full particulars and prices of space will be sent on request to :—
THE DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE, 35, OLD QUEEN STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
or to THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BIRMINGHAM.

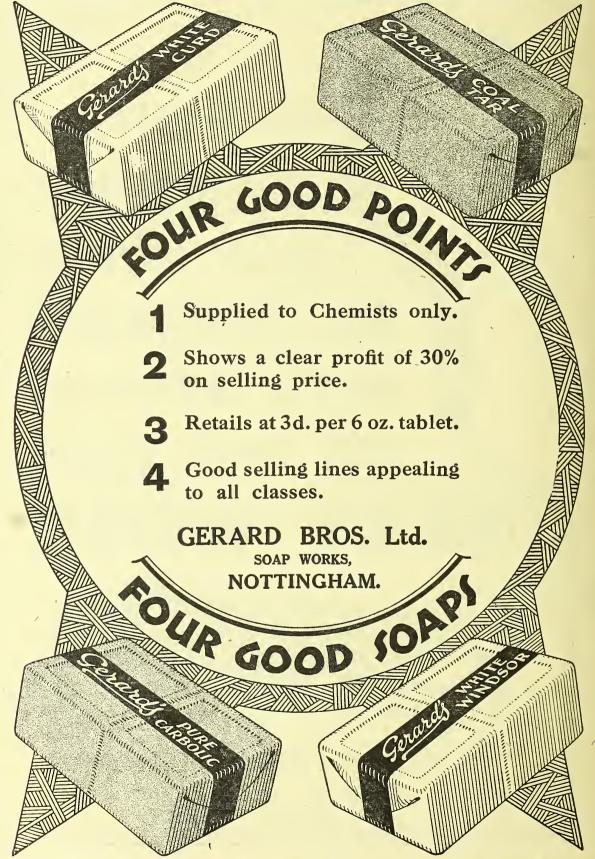
C.F.H.





"THE GLEAM OF YOUTH ON EVERY TOOTH."

GILMONT PRODUCTS, Ltd. 35 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3



GERARD BROS. Ltd. are not connected either directly or indirectly with any other firm.

Maws



Page

Why sell the "PAREX" H.W. Bottle?

Reasons why you should sell the "PAREX" HOT WATER BOTTLE

- 1. Its quality guarantees satisfaction and increased goodwill.
- 2. Its numerous selling points ensure steady sales.
- 3. It s unique presentation and advertising material solve all display problems.
- 4. It yields a good percentage of profit on cost.
- 5. It is sold to pharmacists only.

Reasons why your customers should buy the "PAREX" HOT WATER BOTTLE

- 1. It has reinforced seams.
- 2. It has no loose washer to get mislaid.
- 3. It has an improved captive stopper.
- 4. It has a tab and eyelet for hanging.
- 5. It is British-made and each bottle carries Maw's definite printed guarantee.

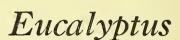
Buy, display and sell the pharmacist's own hot water bottle—the "PAREX."

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Aldersgate St., London, and Barnet.



CHEMIST'S SHOP-THE ROMANCE OF





There are about 150 species of the Eucalyptus, and these trees, of enormous height—anything up to 400 feet—form the characteristic vegetation of Australian forests. They cast practically no shade, their leathers leaves their leathery leaves turning their edges to the sun. One species exudes a kind of sweet gum which comes into commerce as Eucalyptus manna



THE public belief in Eucalyptus Oil as a prophylactic is as widespread as the confidence placed by chemists in Sanger Service. It arises from the same fundamental reason—efficacy.

£5 or £50, the value of your order bears no relation to the quality or quantity of attention given. Our organisation has been built up to suit equally the man who prefers "little and often" or he who can send a "shipping order."

As every drop of Eucalyptus Oil fulfils its purpose to the utmost, so are the members of our staff trained to deal faithfully with each order as it comes along. Our ultimate aim is, of course, no complaints—everybody satisfied.

258 EUSTON ROAD LONDON, N.W.1

Telephone Museum 5440 (15 lines) Telegrams Pharsalia, Phone, London

Rimuth

It is not good business to use Bismuth Salts which merely pass the B.P. tests, if it is possible to obtain better at the same price.

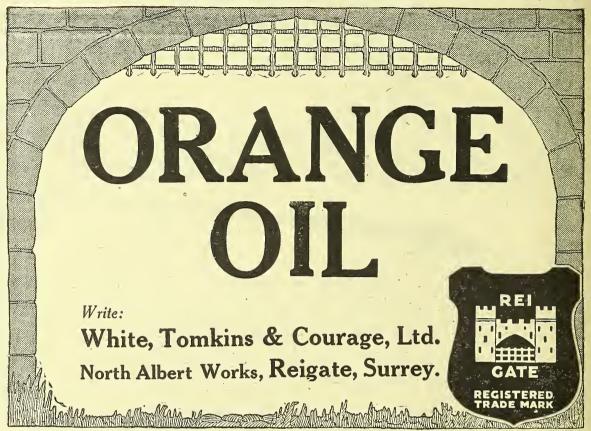
EVANS' Bismuth Carbonate contains less than the B.P. limits for Arsenic and Nitrates; in its physical properties it is particularly light and diffuses immediately and completely in a mixture.

By buying EVANS' Bismuth Salts regularly you not only receive the finest product obtainable, but uniformity in dispensing is ensured.

All Bismuth Salts are made in their Fine Chemical Works by



EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD



"Flora" Chemical Works DUBENDORF, ZURICH SWITZERLAND

Manufacturers of

SYNTHETIC & AROMATIC **CHEMICALS**

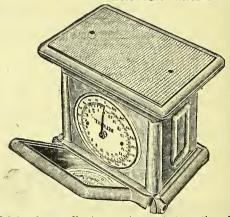
SAMPLES ON

OIL AND SPIRIT . SOLUBLE. APPLICATION.

IN LONDON.

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Weights from 1 lb. to 20 stone. Automatic. No Weights required. Weight of machine 20½ lbs.

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This machine can be exported to ANY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD where we have a sixty of the country of t THE WORLD where weighing machines are admitted

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Dressings
Price List
contains
an unique
feature of the
utmost worth to
buying Chemists.

Our guarantee of quality and adherence to specification continues until your customer has become a satisfied user.

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LIVERPOOL - ENGLAND

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8 8

STUDYING COVERS

BOTTLES WATER

TRADE

ON

A beautiful fabric in delightful shades. Your wholesale house will be pleased to show you patterns. We make every kind of cover, and prices are at your disposal, but this quality, so reasonable in price, but very beautiful, will be an easy favourite with your customers.

H.14a VELOURS" REMEMBER THE



184 to 190 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

8888888888888888

APPROVED TYPES OF EYE PROTECTORS

FOR

Artificial Sunlight and Ultra-Violet Treatment

INEXPENSIVE STYLES FOR CLINICS AS WELL AS BETTER OUALITIES OF EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP

OPTICAL CO. (1927) LTD. MITSCHE GUNTHER

DIAMOND HOUSE, 37-38 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1



A DISTINCTIVE SETTING

Invaluable for the relief of

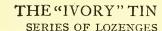
the choking sensations which are a symptom of Catarrhal

Troubles,

for distinguished products

BLUE, GOLD & IVORY

presents hand-made Lozenges of the highest quality admirably packed for display purposes. The colour scheme of "Ivory" tins contrasted with the rich blue and gold outer is both striking and artistic. Prepared from approved formulæ under ideal conditions, the Lozenges themselves can be recommended with complete confidence. Now is the time to show them to your customers.



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CATARRH :: ::
PEPPERMINT ::
IODISED THROAT

9d. tins P.A.T.A.

5/6 per dozen 6 dozen 5/3 dozen

To EXPORT BUYERS—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Liverpool.

THOMAS KERFOOT & COLT.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1

C/599

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AMAMI Elderflors Tollet series

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LAST week the sales of Amami "Elderslor" broke all records. We are receiving increased repeat orders from all over the country. The excellence of "Elderslor" preparations will maintain this trade: steady public advertising will attract new customers.

ORDER FROM YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER:

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	_	
1/3 Vanishing Cream in pots		
6d. ,, ,, in tubes	***	4/-
1/3 Skin Food in pots		
6d. Skin Food in tubes	•••	4/-
1/2 Face Powder in 4 colours		8/-

Display the attractive "Elderflor" packages and take advantage of the rising demand. Generous profits are offered to chemists and special discount for window displays.

Write to-day for price list, attractive cut-outs and showcards to PRICHARD & CONSTANCE

(Manufacturing) LTD.
11 BROAD STREET
LONDON

W.C.

2.



Bond Street Shampoos that bring bigger Profits

Stewart's Tone Shampoos have been used in their Bond Street Salons for years, and always with success. The full range is now available for universal distribution — Hairtone, Hennatone, Pinetone, Goldentone, and Silvertone for Grey Hair. This line is something quite exceptional in shampoo powders—shampoos that have been tried and tested by actual everyday use in first-class establishments, and that you can sell for little more than half the price charged for other shampoos. This is a chance for you to make money and goodwill—the line shows you an exceptionally good profit and it always brings customers back again and again.

Stewart's Hairtone Retail Price 3d, each or Shampoo Powder .. 1/6 for 7 sachets
Free from excess of alkali for any kind of hair.

Stewart's Goldentone 4d. each or 14/- per dozen Shampoo Powder . 2/- for 7 sachets boxes of 7 A Camonile preparation for blonde hair which brightens and beautifics.

Stewart's Silvertone 4d. each or Shampoo Powder 2/- for 7 sachets boxes of 7 Specially prepared to keep grey hair from going yellow.

Stewart's Hennatone 4d. each or 14/- per dozen
Shampoo Powder . 2/- for 7 sachets boxes of 7

For brown hair—gives richness of tone.

Stewart's Pinetone
Shampoo Powder
Medicated and antiseptic for impoverished hair.

MADE BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF

NUCTONE FOR GREY HAIR

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LIMITED, 4 Dering Street, London, W.1.

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Obtainable from your usual Wholesalers or direct from

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This effective display matter is free with—

Cussons WHITE CROSS BABY POWDER

A fine product whose merits quickly build up repeat sales and which yields the Pharmacist a protected profit of over 40% on selling price.

RETAIL PRICE - - $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per tin. TRADE PRICE - - 6/- per dozen.

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MERCOLIZED WAX

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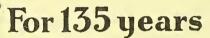
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In anticipation of Christmas trade, you are invited to pay us a visit at the

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION

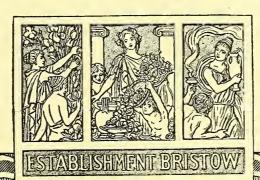
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POPULAR PRODUCTIONS

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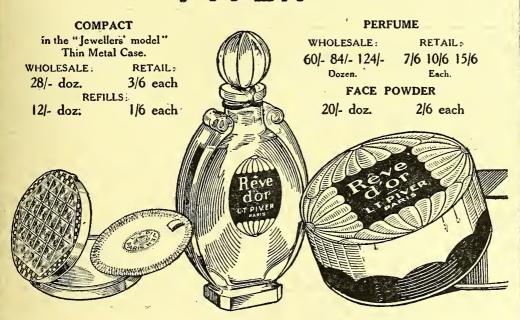
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The Fragrance that is different

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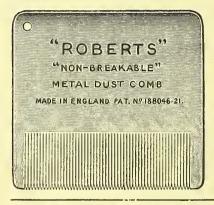
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LIGHTER — MORE HYGIENIC — MORE COMFORTABLE AND VERY ELASTIC



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Both materials in cream and flesh and at same prices.

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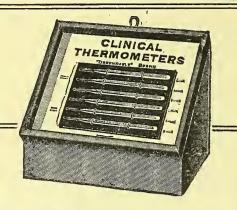
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(All binders reinforced to prevent sagging)

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			Clinbritic
		Ordinary	Easy Set
Plain, 2 Minute		9/6	11/6
,, 1 ,,		10/6	12/3
,, 1/2 ,,	• •	11/9	13/6
Lens, 2		10/3	11/8
, 1 ,		12/2	13/8
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Customer's own name free on not less than I dozen of a kind

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CARPTION 483. Each bottle sold on money-back bond in rare event of failure.
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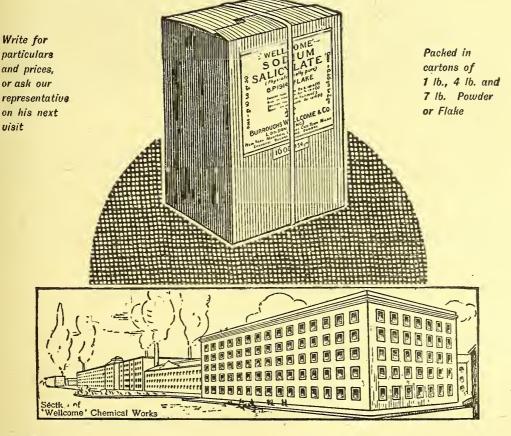
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Every prescription which leaves the pharmacy bears the mark of the pharmacist's skill, and he is justly proud of his handiwork. In appearance, accuracy and quality the aim is perfection. Therefore 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals are preferred in the Dispensing Department

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This product is typical of the 'Wellcome' Brand exceptional quality. It leaves no mess on the scale-pan and gives a clear solution which requires no filtering





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Special terms for quantities on contract: write for particulars.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

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Contents No. 9 Series 2534 Voi. 109 Births Business Changes Carbon Bisulphide Regulations C. & D. Commercial Compendium C. & D. Retail Price List Colonial rench Advertise-ments of a Century French Ago History of Plant Nomenclature Information Department 276 279 ment 280 Insurance Act Dispensing 286 Irish News 272 Marriages 280 Colonial and Foreign News Irish News 212 Marriages 280 Observations and Reflections 281 Personalities 280 Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:— Chaltagham Educa. Cheltenham Educa-tional Meeting. 275 tional Meeting 275 Recent Patents. 284 Retrospect 292 Scottish News 272 Sporting Events 272 Standardising CodLiver Oil 285 Trade Marks 274 Trade Notes 279 Trade Report 287 Wills 280 Wills 280

"C. & D. Diary," 1929

"Known, Admitted and Approved" Remedies

The publication of The Chemist and Druggist Diary, The publication of The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1929, which will take place in December, affords a unique opportunity of registering formulas for "known, admitted and approved" remedies, which can then be sold by chemists free of medicine-stamp duty, provided the appropriate reference to this standard work is given on the label of the preparation. It is an exceptional opportunity for chemists who require to make revisions rendered necessary by changes in poison law or developments in pharmacy. by changes in poison law or developments in pharmacy. It is necessary that formulas, either new or modified, with the title under which the article is to be sold, should be submitted not later than October 15 for inclusion in the Diary. In view of the large number of formulas received Diary. In view of the large number of formulas received, and of the fact that each year many chemists overlook the number of the Diary. date fixed, we desire to point out that part of the Diary goes to press a few days after. Consequently we cannot publish any formulas received after the date mentioned. Formulas, which must be written on one side of the paper only, should be addressed to the Editor, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Marking Imported Tooth-Brushes and Shaving Brushes

The text of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order, 1928, dated July 13, has been issued (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 570, 2d.). Part VI of the Order (omitting the numbering) is as follows :-

It shall not be lawful to sell or expose for sale in the

United Kingdom any imported tooth-brush or shaving brush unless it bears an indication of origin.

The indication of origin shall be impressed on each toothbrush or shaving brush and (except in the case of metal-handled brushes) in a contrasting colour, and any carton or other container in which the tooth-brush or shaving brush is sold or exposed for sale shall also bear the indication of

Goods to which this Part of this Order applies shall bear the indication of origin therein provided on exposure for sale wholesale, only if the person so exposing the goods is not a wholesale dealer.

Nothing in this Order shall require any tooth-brush or shaving brush to bear an indication of origin at the time

of importation.

This Part of this Order shall come into force at the expiration of three months from the date of this Order.

Part V of the same Order deals with the marking of imported glue and gelatin; it does not apply, however, to sales of 14 lb. or less.

Importation by Sample Post

H.M. Commissioners of Customs and Excise have H.M. Commissioners of Customs and Excise have issued a notice, in the course of which they state that the importation of dutiable goods by the sample post is in general prohibited, and goods so imported are liable to forfeiture. But packages containing bona-fide trade samples of the following goods only, if conspicuously marked with particulars of the contents and a statement that they are bona-fide trade samples, are permitted to be imported by the sample post on payment of duty. be imported by the sample post on payment of duty, where chargeable, and subject to the limits of size or weight and other conditions specified below:—

weight that control control of the c				
Goods	Maximum limits of size or weight	Duty payable	Other conditions	
Spirits (except perfumed spirits) Tea	12 oz. gross 8 oz. gross	3s, 6d. per package. (i) If under 3oz. gross or 1 oz. net, free (ii) If 3 oz. or more gross, 1d. per pack- age	-	
Wine Hops	12 oz. gross 16 oz. gross	Free 8d. per		
Glass amponles containing serum	-	package 33½ per cent. of the value of the am- poules	The contents must be ren- dered harmless by the method of preparation and packing	
Packing and Wrap- ping Paper	_	Free	The samples must be small and of no com- mercial value	
Chemicals liable to Key Industry Duty (other than any such goods falling within the provi- sions of the Danger- ous Drugs Act, 1920, or the Dye- stuffs (ImportRegu- lation Act), 1920)	8 oz. gross	33\forestanta per cent. ad valorem with an additional Post Office Fee of 6d. for clear- ance	Packets must comply strictly with the Post Office Regulations regarding the Imperial and Foreign Sample Post, and must be addressed "c/o The Officer of Customs and Excise. Mount Pleasant Depót, General Post Office, London, E.C.1." in addition to bearing the full name and address of the consignee	

Press Correspondence

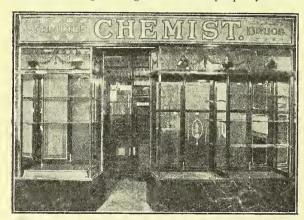
The following letter has been received by the editor of the "Newspaper World" from the Secretary of the General Post Office:—

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that, on reconsideration, it has been decided to admit at the inland printed paper rate of postage letters to the Editor sent to a newspaper for publication, under the conditions laid down for Manuscript for Press at page 17 of the Post Office Guide. It is, however, essential, if risk of surcharge is to be avoided, that the words "Manuscript for Press" should appear in the top left-hand corner of the address side of the cover.

The conditions referred to in the letter are to the effect that no notes other than corrections or directions for typographical arrangement may accompany Press manuscript.

Liverpool

D. Matthews & Son, chemists' shop fitters, 14-16 Manchester Street, Liverpool, have erected at their showrooms a complete arcade of shops for various trades. The photograph depicts the exterior of a model pharmacy. Various styles of shop fittings have been incorporated; the windows are metal-fronted, the large one being ofbronze, and the small one of Moull metal, a German alloy which keeps its colour. The plinths are of Belge bleu marble. The back of the small window is of mahogany, with interlocking beading. There is a parquetry raised



floor with walnut border and raised facia. The large window has a special arrangement of mirrors and glass shelves, showing the full half-circle on looking into the window. The window-back doors are fitted with varying styles of glass. The leaded lights are fitted with bulged carboys in various colours. The interior contains specimens of up-to-date drug fittings, "Quiksale" counter cases, sponge cases, dispensing counters, etc.

Miscellaneous

Window-dressing awards.—Among the prize-winners in recent window-dressing competitions are: Mr. T. Daykin. chemist and druggist, Bolsover, Chesterfield; Mr. E. D. Hughes, chemist and druggist, Criccieth.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire, on August 27, at the premises of the British Glues & Chemicals, Ltd., Dunlop Place, Bermondsey, London, S.E., was caused by spirit vapour coming into contact with flame. The damage was confined to the laboratory.

damage was confined to the laboratory.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—At Birkenhead, on August 24, Edgar Charles Martin and Mrs. Martin, Conway Street, were summoned for having sold tincture of iodine which was deficient in iodine to the extent of 9 per cent. It was stated that the bottles were labelled "Finest Tincture of Iodine, B.P." The Bench, after expressing the view that the defendants were victims of circumstances, ordered the payment of 30s., including costs.—At Woolwich Police Court, London, on August 28, Barnard Phillips, Ltd., High Street, Plumstead, were summoned for having sold mercury ointment which was found to be deficient in mercury by one-fifth. The summons was dismissed on payment of £3 3s. costs.

Sporting Events

The annual swimming gala of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Liverpool, the chief feature of which was the competition between teams belonging to the Hanover and Duke Street premises, was held at Cornwallis Street Baths, on August 28, before a large audience, the chair being occupied by Mr. W. H. Saunders. The Hanover Street staff won by 261 points to 213.

A CRICKET MATCH between Southampton and Portsmouth chemists was played on August 22. The visitors (Southampton) batted first and scored 71 runs, for which they were largely indebted to Powderiel, Ventham and Clements. Portsmouth were not so fortunate, their last wicket falling for the small score of 17. Smith, for Southampton, took 7 wickets for 11 runs, and Ventham 3 for 6 runs. Portsmouth then invited their friends to tea, and Mr. Ruoff congratulated them on their splendid victory. Mr. Pearson replied for Southampton.

Scottish News

Competition Increasing

A correspondent writes:—"Boot and shoe shops are the latest poachers on chemists' preserves, as corn-cures are now included as stock lines. . . The popular belief that a chemist's business yields huge profits is being gradually dispelled. Recently a business man told a chemist that he had discovered that chemists' net profits were by_a long way too low."

Glasgow

Potter & Moore, London, E.8, have appointed Mr. Allan D. Munro, "Blinkbonny," Eastwoodmains Road, Giffnock, Glasgow, their sole representative for Scotland.

In the fourth round of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club bowling competition for the Greig Trophy, Mr. A. W. Calder, by beating his opponent by twenty-one shots to seven, has qualified to meet Mr. G. Jarvie, Kirkintilloch, in the semi-final round.

In a recent article in the "Glasgow Daily Record," Lady MacAlister, wife of the Principal of Glasgow University (who is also president of the General Medical Council) writes, in discussing midges: "... the Argyll midges fatten on 'Pestodrat,' they thrive on 'Anti-Zebub'; after a dose of 'Killemkwick' they simply lick their lips and come on again, refreshed as by a tonic. Mere pharmacy is a vain resource..."

Irish News

Brevities

At Cronmacate, co. Armagh, Thomas Mackle, Maghery, was summoned for having sold vinegar which was certified to be deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 20 per cent. For the defence it was urged that the vinegar was received with a warranty. The defendant was fined 20s., with 14s. 6d. costs.

20s., with 14s. od. costs.

The public analyst for co. Tyrone reports that for April, May and June he analysed 256 samples of food and drugs: 204 of these were up to the standard. The sixteen samples of drugs consisted of cream of tartar, olive oil, Epsom salts, strong tincture of iodine, ammoniated tincture of quinine, tartaric acid, boric acid, sulphur, glycerin and castor oil; all these were found to be genuine.

Dublin

Mr. A. C. Bowles has opened a pharmacy at Emmet Road, Inchicore, Dublin.

Butler's Medical Hall, Mary Street, Dublin, was highly commended by the adjudicators for its display in connection with the Tailteann Games window-dressing competition.

A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., Lennox Chemicals, Ltd., and R. Ronan, Dublin, have been accepted as contractors to the Posts and Telegraphs Department for chemicals, and Carboleen Co., Dublin, for disinfectants.

Colonial and Foreign News

PHOSPHORIC ACID IN NORWAY.—The Norsk Hydroelektrisk intends to undertake the manufacture of phosphoric acid and utilise the water-falls of Tyin for the generation of power. An artificial potassium manure will also be manufactured

HUNGARIAN COPPER SULPHATE.—During 1926 the output of copper sulphate in Hungary reached 600 tons, and it is understood to have exceeded that quantity in 1927.
About 2,000 tons per annum are imported annually from Italy. It is used extensively in the vineyards.

ITALIAN BEESWAX SCARCE.—The Federazione Opistica Italiana, Italy, states that it would probably be very difficult to find any dealers in Italy who would be in a position to furnish any important quantity of beeswax. The federation advises that with the extension of the apiary industry in Italy the available supply of beeswax is becoming more and more scarce, being used in local

MARKING HONEY IN DENMARK.—Regulations regarding the description and marking of honey offered for sale in Denmark define the conditions under which the terms "table honey," "dessert honey," "clover honey," "lime honey," "heather honey," "comb honey," "heated honey," and the like may be used, and also provide that no colouring matter, preserving matter, sugar or water must be added to honey. The containers of honey of foreign origin must be marked on import, as well as on sale, with the word "Udenlandsk" in black letters at least 20 mm. high in a distinct and legible manner.

Indian Resin Industry.—The Progress Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1926-27 states that resin tapping operations were continued in the Lower Siran range and the Upper and Lower Khanpur ranges: 8,552 maunds of resin were collected, against 6,585 maunds in the previous year. The average cost per maund was rs. 4-12-6 against rs. 5-10-7 of the previous year. This is an improvement both in the amount of resin collected and in the reduction of cost. According to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, the industry should be capable of considerable expansion.

Australian cream of tartar.—On April 13 the Cream of Tartar Co. of Australia, Ltd., commenced at North Grand Parade, Granville, the manufacture of this chemical. Ideally situated on a two-acre site fronting the Parramatta River, the factory has, or will have before long (says "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia"), a capacity for turning out 100 tons each of cream of tartar and tartaric acid a month. The capital of the company is £110,000, subscribed by interests in the United States, Great Britain, New Zealand and New South Wales. Mr. T. J. Edmunds, a manufacturer of baking powder in New Zealand, conceived the idea of forming to purchase British cream of tartar and transferred his orders to the Cream of Tartar Co., San Francisco, U.S.A., to whom he later suggested the benefit of starting works in New Zealand.

TOOTH-BRUSH MAKING IN FOOCHOW.—Imported tooth-brushes on the Foochow market are being gradually replaced by the local product, which, though inferior in appearance, stands hard service better than those of foreign origin. The back or handle of the brush is made of cowbone, imported from Shanghai or Hongkong, and the hair, of horse tail, imported from Shantung. The hair is tied to the handle by silk string, and the reason why Foochow brushes stand hard service better than why rootnow brusnes stand hard service better than the imported kind is mainly due to the fact that the latter is tied with cotton string, which easily breaks and causes the hair to drop, while the hair of the local product never drops even when it is completely worn out. product never drops even when it is completely worn out. Division of labour is well-established, the cutting and washing of the bones being done by one class of workmen, the boring by another, and hair fastening by a third, usually women. The workers are all paid piece rate, and earn anything up to 60 cents per day. Four or five brush makers are operating in Foochow, and the cost of production for a brush varies from 6 to 8 cents: about 2-3 cents for the handle, 2 cents for the hair, and 2-3 cents for the labour. The margin of profit is narrow because of the competition of the imported brushes. A local brush is sold at 10 cents retail and at less wholesals, the daily production being about 1.00 pieces. sale, the daily production being about 1,000 pieces.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society of India, Sir P. C. Ray recently delivered in the Library Hall of the Madras Medical College a lecture on "Scientific Pharmacy." Lieut.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston, I.M.S., presided. In the course of his introductory remarks the chairman observed that this Pharmaceutical Society was started in 1923 through the efforts of some professional men under the name of the Indian Pharmaceutical Association. In the name of the Indian Fharmaceutical Association. In 1925 its name was changed into that of the Pharmaceutical Society of India. The society consisted of qualified chemists and druggists scattered throughout the country, their object being to raise the standard of pharmacists to the level existing in other progressive countries. In other communities the druggist occupied a unique position, and the chemists here wished to follow a unique position, and the chemists here wished to follow the example of chemists in Britain. Openings could be made quite easily with Government hospitals and dis-pensaries if under the control of qualified pharmacists. They wanted their activities to be known, and they must organise meetings such as this one and get the people and the Government to know about the work of the Pharmacutical Society. He then requested Dr. Ray to address them. Sir P. C. Ray said that during the last thirty-five years he had been trying to give an importance thirty-five years he had been trying to give an importance to pharmacy, and there was really a very great need for scientific pharmacy in India. It certainly was a reproach to the big cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras that no legislation existed as yet to compel the local druggists to encourage the services of duly qualified men. On the other hand, no one was more alive than himself to the difficulties which beset their path. In Madras itself they had 2 lakks of rupees per year voted for the upkeep and maintenance of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, the Siddha, the Unani, and various other systems of medicine. Legislation should be passed making it impossible for anyone but a qualified chemist to do the doctor's work, but even their rulers fought shy of approaching questions where difference of opinion was involved as between race and race, and creed and creed. It would be a good thing for them if they could incorporate their societies into one All-India institution. Whether or not they could persuade the Government to prohibit the sale of drugs of a poisonous nature by anyone other than a qualified chemist was a very difficult question. The speaker had been carefully watching the state of affairs in India for the last sixty years, and he feared that it would take a very long time for things to settle themselves in India. Concluding, Dr. Ray said that the question before them was how their society would deal with the rival systems of medicine working side by side, and a discussion followed. It was agreed that the object of the society should be to aim at reaching the level of pharmaceutical science prevailing in the other progressive countries of the world. Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. F. Hingston thanked Sir P. C. Ray for his lecture.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, September 5

Scottish Chemists' Bowling Association, Rutherglen Bowling Green, Stonelaw Road, Rutherglen, at 10 a.m. Single-handed competition for the travellers' trophy.

Thursday, September 6

London Chemists' Golfing Society, Crew's Hill Course. Medal round for captain's prize and bogey round for Carmichael trophy, both to be taken from one card.

CARDIFF PHARMACISTS' GOLF CLUB hold their second open meeting on Wednesday, September 19, at the Cardiff Golf Club. Competition will be entered into for the silver challenge cup presented by Francis Newbery & Sons, Idd. Proceeds will be given to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

BOVINE SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £41,000. Objects: To manufacture and sell vaccines, serums, etc. The directors are:—Major Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C., M.G., Sir Bruce Bruce Porter, K.B.E., C.M.G., Sir Thomas Watts, M.P. R.O.: 16 City Road, Finsbury Square, E.C.1.

Brown's Pharmacies, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with H. K. Brown for the purchase of certain property, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The subscribers arc:—H. K. Brown, J. B. Bullivant. R.O.: 314 Welford

G. Arnold & Co. (London), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are: G. A. Grynberg (permanent governing director), Mrs. E. A. Grynberg and A. R. J. Davenport. R.O.: 82 Mark Lane, E.C.3.

KURT ERLACH, LIMITED (P.C.). — Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of import and export merchants, manufacturers of and dealers in spraying plants, produce, chemicals, etc. The subscribers are:

E. Cruesemann, O. Muller, C. Galliers. Solicitors:
Cruesemann & Rouse, 41/2 King William Street, E.C.4.

ALPHA SYNTHETICS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, oils (essential or otherwise), herbs, patent medicines, tablets, capsules, pills and powders, bacteriological and pharmaceutical products and preparations, etc. The permanent directors are:—J. R. Dean, A. E. Pardoe. R.O.: 76 Newgate Street, E.C.1.

CLARKES CHEMISTS (SOUTH WALES), LTD. (formerly Latimer Davies, Ltd.).—H. Morgan, incorporated accountant, 54 New Broad Street, E.C.2, was appointed receiver on August 9 under powers contained in debenture dated November 7, 1923.

Compulsory Liquidation

G. Baldwin & Co., Ltd., druggists, herbalists, etc., 77 Walworth Road, London, S.E.—In this compulsory liquidation the creditors and the shareholders have now received from the Official Receiver a summary of the company's statement of affairs, and this shows liabilities company's statement of affairs, and this shows habilities £3,565, of which £2,803 are returned as expected to rank; assets £341, the whole of which are absorbed in the payment of preferential, and part-payment of debenture claims; and a total deficiency of £5,603 with reference to the shareholders. In his accompanying observations the Official Receiver reports that the statement of affairs was submitted as I was 4 by Christophe Challes Willes the Official Receiver reports that the statement of affairs was submitted on June 4 by Christopher Charles Willson (late managing director). The company was promoted by George Arthur Baldwin and Sydney William Bartman, and was registered on April 9, 1907. It was formed to enter into and carry into effect an agreement to purchase from Baldwin the business of herbalists, druggists and surgical-instrument makers carried on by him under the style of G. Baldwin & Co. at 77 Walworth Road and elsewhere. The company was converted into a private company on May 4, 1910. The nominal capital of the company is £6,000 divided into 6,000 shares of £1 each which were issued as to 2,800 as fully paid up. The company acquired from Baldwin, under an agreement dated May 6, 1907, the business of herbalists, druggists and surgical-instrument makers carried on under the style of G. Baldwin & Co. at 77 Walworth Road, S.E., and elsewhere, including the goodwill of the business, book debts and all proprietary articles and secret preparabook debts and all proprietary articles and secret preparabook debts and all proprietary articles and secret prepara-tions, fixtures, fittings, stock and cash at bank. The company also acquired from Baldwin, under the said agreement, leases of shops at Walworth Road, Blackfriars Road, High Street, Camden Town, East India Dock Road, Poplar, Woolwich, Hammersmith, Croydon and Battersea Park Road. The consideration payable was

£5,800, which was satisfied as to £200 in cash, £5,800, which was satisfied as to £200 in cash, £2,800 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures, and £2,800 in shares issued as fully paid up. The company was to pay all debts and liabilities of the vendor in relation to the businesses. At the date of the winding-up order the company was carrying on business at the shops at Walworth Road, Poplar, Blackfriars Road and Croydon. On May 24, 1928, Vernon William Grosvenor, of Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, incorporated accountant, was appointed receiver on behalf of the debenture holders. The company's assets have been sold by the receiver for a sum insufficient to satisfy the claims of the debenture holders, and there is therefore no prospect of funds ture holders, and there is therefore no prospect of funds becoming available for distribution amongst the unsecured creditors or shareholders. The failure is attributed by Willson to heavy overhead charges and to the company discontinuing to manufacture its own goods, in consequence of which manufactured goods had to be purchased from outside markets, and to the falling off of sales.

Trade-mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1928, p. 329.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," August 15, 1928.)

"CHARLOTTE"; for hot-water bottle covers (25). By C. J. Hewlett & Son. Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2. 139,191.

"LEX"; for photographic printing paper. By B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Chalfont House, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2. 490,800. (Associated.)

"CRYSTAL BRAND" in a circle and hexagon design; for flavouring essences (42). By Crewe & Co., 1 The Folley, Stockport. 486 675.

Havouring essences (42). By Crewe & Co., I The Folley, Stockport. 486,675.

"Stockvite"; for cattle foods (42). By The Stockbreeders' Supply Co., Ltd., Brampton Granaries, Huntingdon. 491,534.

"Sealcone"; for food substances (42). By Sealed Milk Containers, Ltd., 2 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2. 409,445

"Gold Digger" and "Gold Finder"; for food substances
(42). By Aplin & Barrett & The Western Counties
Creameries, Ltd., Newton Road, Yeovil, Somerset.

(42). By Aplin & Barrett & The Western Counties Creameries, Ltd., Newton Road, Yeovil, Somerset. 492,763/9.

"Pro-VIM"; for food preparations (42). By Frederick James Hare and John Francis Harris, 17 High Street, Staines, Middlesex. 491,178.

Figure in fancy dress; for food preservatives (42). By Duckworth & Co., Old Trafford Essence Distillery, Chester Road, Manchester. 492,892. (Associated.)

"Leguva"; for food substances (42). By A. Wander. Ltd., 184 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7. 492,999. (Associated.)

"Soaprise" (with picture of child washing black cat); for detergents (47). By Andrew Austin (Rushden), Ltd., Irchester Road, Rushden, Northamptonshire. 488,257.

"Cowl."; for common soap and detergents (47). By The British Soap Co., Ltd., New Pin Works, Fostef Street, Wilmington, Hull. 492,568.

"Newsheaf"; for common soap and detergents (47). By The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. 492,671.

"Silvirdum"; for common soap and detergents (47). By The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. 492,672.

"Diligent"; for common soaps and detergents (47). By The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. 492,673.

"From "The Trade-marks Journal," August 22, 1928.)

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," August 22, 1928.)

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," August 22, 1928.)
"OZALINE"; for photographic developers (1). By Kalle & Co. A.G., 23 Rheinstrasse, Biebrich-on-Rhine, Germany, 488,919.
"BITUMETAL"; for chemicals (1). By W. Briggs & Sons, Ltd., 5 Cowgate, Dundee, 490,015.
"FORMDROPS"; for chemicals (1) and (2). By Rhenania-Kunheim Verein Chemischer Fabriken A.G., 10 Reichstagsufer, Berlin, N.W.T. 491,426/42T. (Associated.)
"BIRDCAGE" over picture of same; for chemicals (1). By Naylor Brothers (London), Ltd., Wexham Road, Slough, Bucks. 492,333. (Associated.)
"VEGOVIM"; for fertilisers (2). By Horticultural Chemicals, Ltd., 72 James Strect, Louth. 492,067.
"SMOCELEM": for chemically impregnated paper for repelling and destroying vermin. By J. H. F. Carey, The Kennels, Hewell, Redditch. 492,416.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Educational Meeting at Cheltenham, July 24

THE following is an abridgment of the official report of a meeting of teachers and others held at Cheltenham under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society on July 24, Mr. E. Saville Peck in the chair.

DATES OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The first subject discussed was introduced by Mr. F. J. Dyer, head of the Pharmacy Department of Bradford Technical College. It was a suggestion that the dates of entry for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination should be altered from March and June to June and September. After some discussions sion it was pointed out that the usual re-entry month for the University of London July examinations was November, and that it would be convenient to teachers and students if the Society would adapt its dates to the University dates.

ACCURACY

Mr. H. W. Webb, principal of Aston Technical College, Birmingham, initiated a discussion upon the relative importance of accuracy in the practical training of pharmacists and the value set upon it in the examinations. His proposal was that the examination exercises should be simple, a student doubtful of the correct method to adopt being helped, if necessary, by the examiner, but that accurate results should be required. He suggested that examiners should pay particular attention to a candidate's manipulative work, particular attention to a candidate's manipulative work, and that a candidate ought not to be able to compensate really bad practical work, however sound his theoretical knowledge might be.

The Secretary asked whether there should not be some differentiation between the Preliminary Scientific and the Chemist and Druggist examinations. In the former a Chemist and Druggist examinations. In the former a knowledge of methods might be more important than accuracy of results, but in the latter accuracy of results would be considered essential.

Mr. C. E. CORFIELD recalled that the British Pharmacopeia is in the hands of each Chemist and Druggist candidate. For that examination, therefore, the only things to judge the candidate by were neatness in manipulation and the accuracy of the result. He suggested that the old method of having two examiners for the practical work and having the candidate examined by those same examiners in theory was the most satisfactory method of examination.

Dr. C. H. Hampshire said that he regarded the first

part of the examination as a test of theoretical know-ledge, while in the second part, as a candidate was allowed to have books, accuracy ought to be expected.

FORENSIC PHARMACY

Mr. A. E. Young introduced the subject of teaching and examining in forensic pharmacy. He summed up his views under the following heads:-

(1) That forensic pharmacy should be regarded as a serious

and important examination subject.

(2) That the syllabus should be so drafted as to permit of a knowledge of new legislation being promptly added.

(3) That a curriculum be established, and that a definite number of hours be specified in the regulations for the specified and the specified and the specified in the regulations. subject, and competent lecturers be required to be appointed in the various schools.

(4) That the syllabus of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Quali-

fying examination be expanded to include a more comprehensive knowledge of forensic pharmacy than that required for the lower qualification.

(5) That the Society be recommended to appoint a lecturer

in forensic pharmacy.

Mr. H. P. ARTHUR said that he could see no reason for making the syllabus in forensic pharmacy for the Pharmaceutical Chemist more extensive than for the

Pharmaceutical Chemist more extensive than 12. Chemist and Druggist.

Mr. Ware said that there was a danger, if every specialist had his way, that the pharmaceutical candidate would find the syllabuses of each of his subjects overloaded. He was not hopeful of the suggestion that pharmaceutical barristers should be appointed lecturers:

he doubted whether there were enough for each of the

schools of pharmacy.

The Secretary said that there was no necessity for pharmaceutical students to have an intimate knowledge of the details of a wide syllabus so long as they had a sufficient acquaintance with it to be able to turn up the actual information in an appropriate book of referthe actual information in an appropriate book of reference when need arose. He agreed with the suggestion of Mr. Ware that room might well be found in the syllabus for some knowledge of the history of pharmacy. The Vice-President said that he doubted whether forensic pharmacy was a subject of such importance that a candidate ought to be failed in it. He felt that a "refer" was all that would be justified.

Mr. E. H. Simmons expressed the opinion that candidates should be encouraged to give more and not less attention to forensic pharmacy.

attention to forensic pharmacy.

Mr. Rutherford Hill said that he also thought that forensic pharmacy should be more closely studied. He agreed that the candidate's knowledge ought to be such as to enable him to know when it was necessary to turn up a book of reference. He supported the idea of some knowledge of the history of pharmacy being required from candidates.

SCHEMES OF TRAINING

The last subject, "An Ideal Scheme of Training for the Qualifying Examinations," was introduced by Dr. W. H. LINNELL. Dr. Linnell emphasised the difficulty in which a student is placed when he passes his Qualifying examination and then finds that in order to be eligible for a qualification of any other examining body, such as a University, he has to go back to take his Matriculation. He was satisfied that the beginning of a proper course of study in pharmacy must be the Matriculation examination. Schools and hospitals were inspected, but shops were not, and he feared that an

apprentice master frequently looked upon his apprentice simply as a source of cheap labour.

Mr. T. Lewis said that at the Cardiff Technical College, so much importance was attached to a high standard in the Preliminary examination that the College contemplated introducing a preliminary examination of its own, without which it would not accept students. Each student cost his education committee about £65 a

session.

Mr. Dyer particularly supported the Matriculation standard as a preliminary, and some scheme of inspection of shops.

GUTHRIE thought that as much time as possible should be given in order that the subject might be adequately considered from every angle.

Mr. H. Mackie considered the Pharmaceutical Pre-

liminary examination of the College of Preceptors

inadequate. Mr. Brindle suggested that the subject might be referred to the branches for discussion during the winter

session. Replying to the discussion, Dr. LINNELL endorsed the

Replying to the discussion, Dr. Linnell endorsed the suggestion made by Mr. Brindle, but expressed the hope that delegates coming to the meeting should not be bound by any previous decision of the branches.

Speaking by permission of the chairman, Mr. Stainer emphasised the need for the Matriculation standard if pharmacy was to take its proper place as a science.

The Chairman said that the opinion of those present at the meeting was evidently in favour of the Matriculation standard as soon as it could be introduced. The subject might well be discussed by the branches during the coming session, and possibly by the Delegates Meeting next year. Meeting next year.

Fast and Loose.—Addressing the Summer School of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade at Cambridge, on August 27, Mr. J. G. Williams, of the testing laboratory of Selfridge & Co., Ltd., said that there were about 1,500 chemically different dyes at present, yet out of 120 samples which he tested, only 21 were found of good all-round fastness. He had had an instance brought to his notice when an 18-guines gown had been ruined through leaning when an 18-guinea gown had been ruined through leaning on an art serge tablecloth. In another case a woman, through a faultily dyed dress, had her neck and arms turned a deep blue colour, which no amount of washing would relieve until it wore off.

French Advertisements of a Century Ago

THE Union Continentale, an association formed of firms interested in advertising, recently held a congress in Paris. The publishers of advertising matter joined with the Amis de la Bibliothèque Nationale in organising an exhibition of "Signs and Advertisements of Bygone Days" at the National Library, Paris. The exhibition was of a very general character. The perfumery trade was very largely represented, especially as regards the period of the Restoration, for, presumably, the trade languished during the days of the Revolution, and the Napoleonic period was too short and uncertain to produce much artistic matter. One noticeable feature was the collection of sheets from engravings on steel or copper and coloured by hand. Here was the Serkis du Sérail of Dissey & Piver, perfumers and distillers to His Majesty, whose sign is the "Queen of Flowers," an advertisement which appeared in 1818. This is supposed to have inspired Balzac for his perfumery advertisement of the "Double Pâte des Sultanes et Eau Carminative" in "César Birotteau" (1837). A similar showcard for soap was shown by the same firm. Much in the same style was Violct & Guenot's soap advertisement headed by a group of dancing fairies, and Mayer's Charles X Eau de Cologne, where a vase bearing the profile of Henry IV is surmounted by portraits of the Royal Family of the Restoration period and flanked by two blue-coated grena-The announcement of the Eau d'Hebe for removing freckles, bears a graceful bust of Jove's cup-bearer. Gellé Frères, "perfumers by appointment to S.A.R. Madamc la Duchesse de Berry," have an advertisement for their Royal Eau de Cologne, on which a globe, ships, etc., appear. Houbigant's showed a collection of early nineteenth century labels of quaint design with American Indians appearing on Peruvian soap, a Chinese lady on Savon de la Chine, and a Circassian lady and gentleman on the Savon de Circassie. The goddess Flora figures on the label of Eau de Flore, the Double Extract of Violets is ornamented with the flower in question, and the Royal Eau de Cologne of M. le Duc de Bordeaux bears the childish portrait of the enfant du miracle whose post-lumous birth preserved the direct legitimate line. Here, too, is the Vinegar of the Four Thieves, who have evidently reformed and turned to honest labour, while the Eau du Prince Poniatowski bears an equestrian portrait of the great Napoleon's Polish cavalry leader. These are marked Soyez, 22 rue Bourg l'Abbé. The profile of Louis Philippe on the embossed labels of Mero, chemist-distiller, of Grasse, dates them from 1830-48. Another Grasse per-fumery house, Court, had very similar labels. Much older, probably, is Lubin's plain printed prospectus from the premises in rue Helvetius ci-devant and now once again la rue Saint Anne. The Musée Carnavalet sent a sheet of designs for box covers for toilet requisites.

The labels of Richer Frères were mostly for alcoholic beverages, but one is marked Elixir de Garus. They were all small, steel engraved, with ornamental borders. The Pâte Axcrasine de Bazon is a printed sheet stating that this famous toilet requisite was prepared at the Central Pharmacy of the Parisian Hospitals (an official institution still existing). It is surmounted by a coloured wood engraving of ladies of the 1820 period at their ablutions. A few opticians' notices, handsomely engraved, were shown, but two notices rather puzzling advertised

A few opticians' notices, handsomely engraved, were shown, but two notices rather puzzling advertised the "Pâte Royal inflammable, Briquets de Sureté." One bore an engraving of a man in bed scaring three most villainous and disreputable burglars by suddenly producing a bright light on his bedside table, and in the second advertisement a diligence was depicted, attacked by footpads who were being driven off by the use of firearms with very luminous discharges. Possibly the briquet could be utilised as a percussion cap as well. The date, judging from the costumes, would be 1820-30; and there were presumably several competing manufacturers, as each insisted a good deal on the fact that he was the one and only. The invoice, with engraved heading, of a dogs' hospital, with its charge of 15 francs per month "for the keep and treatment of a bitch, including bleeding by leeches, calming potions and other details," interested many dog-owners.

Diatomaceous Earth

THE Imperial Institute has recently published a report on diatomaceous earth (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. uet), which gives many interesting details concerning the industry. Pure diatomaceous earth is a white, mealy powder, composed entirely of opaline silica in the form of fossil diatom remains, containing 94 per cent. silica and 6 per cent. water. But as found naturally it is almost invariably associated with impurities in the form almost invariably associated with impurities in the form of secondary opal, quartz sand, clay, iron oxide, carbonates of lime and magnesium, organic or carbonaceous matter, and much water, and the diatomaceous silica rarely exceeds 80 per cent. Because of the abundant spaces in the diatom skeletons, the earth is very light and porous, and will absorb large quantities of water or these diagraphs. other fluids. It is chiefly due to these characteristics, and to the fact that it consists of silica, that the uses of diatomaceous earth in the industries are so numerous and varied. The diverse forms and uses of the material, together with incorrect views as to its nature, have led to a multiplicity of synonyms for this mineral. Thus it is variously known as diatomaceous earth, diatomite, kieselguhr, tripoli, tripolite, infusorial earth, fossil meal, fossil flour, maler, randanite, ceyssatite, desmid earth, tellurine, polierschiefer, etc., and these have been further complicated by the introduction of numerous trade names, complicated by the introduction of numerous trade names, such as celite, fusalsil, dia-sil, etc. Most of the above names are unnecessary, and tend to confusion. The name "infusorial earth" should not be employed for this material, since diatoms are not infusoria, and the term "tripoli" is more correctly applied to a kind of rotten stone, a variety of silica of inorganic origin. The term "tripolarsha" is applied to a silica of the stone of the "kieselguhr" is employed among European traders, and diatomite" is used in the American trade, while the term "diatomaceous earth" is most frequently employed in English and American scientific literature. harian earth" is a somewhat similar material, composed not of diatoms, but of radiolaria, which are minute silica-secreting organisms belonging to the animal kingdom. It is abundant in Barbados. The bulk of the earth used in the United Kingdom is employed for heatand sound-insulation, including structural material, and for filtration, and a smaller amount as a filler in certain classes of rubber goods, cement and other products. Small amounts are employed for absorbent purposes and as a packing around bottles containing dangerous chemias a packing around bothes containing dangerous chemicals, as a carrier for nickel catalyst in the hydrogenation of oils, as a mild abrasive, in the finishing of cotton piece goods, and for chemical purposes. The report gives the further details obtainable regarding production throughout the world (the U.S.A. produces over duction throughout the world (the U.S.A. produces over 79 per cent. of the total), characteristics, and properties. Bagging is an important item in the cost, for the bags must either be double or closely woven, preferably of jute. The earth must not be kept long in bags, for these quickly rot, owing, it is believed, to the action of ozone, held in the pores of the earth, on the fabric of the bags. Apart from the procedure requirements of earthing the procedure of the control of the the bags. Apart from the special requirements of certain industrics, where chemical composition or absorptive capacity are of primary importance, the two considera-tions which chiefly influence buyers are apparent specific gravity and price. The former is expressed in this country in pounds (avdp.) per cubic foot and varies from about 8 to 30. In general, the lower the weight the better the grade. The method of arriving at the weight ner cubic foot is your arbitrary in the table. weight per cubic foot is very arbitrary in the trade. A common practice is to pour the earth (sometimes through a sieve) into a box made to hold exactly one cubic foot, without any shaking down, and surplus being scraped off the top with a flat piece of wood and the box weighed. As regards chemical analyses of diatomaceous earths, a warning is issued that the amount of silica is not necessarily a guide to the amount of diatomaceous silica present. In every case it is desirable to supplement the analysis with microscopic examination, this being the only method of estimating the proportion of diatoms. The cheap earths are those from Northern Ireland and Algeria; the most expensive are from California and The last-named are considered to be of the finest quality obtainable anywhere in the world. Prices vary in the United Kingdom from about £3 per ton up to £10 or £12 per ton according to grade.

History of Plant Nomenclature

Under the title "History of Plant Nomenclature," a comprehensive paper by Mr. L. Green is published in a current issue of the "Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information" of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The subject-matter was compiled for a lecture to teachers in secondary schools. It is essentially a history of events leading up to the realisation of the indispensable "Index Kewensis," and will be enjoyed because throughout there are reminders of the vital part drugs and their study have taken in the advance of science. We may recall the works on materia medica immediately preceding the present-day text-books, and in particular the introduction to Flückiger and Hanbury's "Pharmacographia." In opening, Mr. Green aptly describes a condition which most people can readily visualise. "A University graduate, with an average knowledge of systematic botany, starting to work in a great herbarium and given botany, starting to work in a great herbarium and given a collection of living or dried plants to name, finds himself, as it were, in a different world. In order to perform his work efficiently he has to become acquainted with the special bibliography of the subject—the different floras and monographs that have to be consulted." Every student of pharmacy, whether confronted with botanical difficulties for the Preliminary Scientific examination or the greater variety of problems connected with the study of materia medica, may take heart on reading this, for, no matter how thorough the general training, one must acquire special knowledge when tackling an unusual subject. Mr. Green continues:—

GENERAL SURVEY

In a primitive stage of society the average individual ossesses a far greater hand-and-eye knowledge of plants than the average civilised man. He has to know the different kinds of roots, grains, fruits and seeds that can be used as food, the plants that yield fibres for making clothing, mats and ropes, those that make good weapons and the various medicinal and poisonous plants. the latter being of special importance in connection with the manufacture of arrow poisons for hunting and war-fare. Each of these plants will bear a special name. As an illustration of the extensive knowledge of plants possessed by relatively primitive peoples, the Menomini Indians of Wisconsin may be cited. According to Huron H. Smith, they use about one hundred and twenty different species as medicines and forty-five for food. They had separate names for two critical species of Amelanchier which, until quite recently, were not distinguished by botanists. The earliest names of plants were the common names. A good example is the name clover—the term was used for all plants with a cloven leaf, it was used in fact as a generic name, and the species were distinguished on account of a secondary species were distinguished on account of a secondary character such as the colour of the flower, e.g., white clover, red clover, etc. These names are just as much specific as if they were Latinised. Again, the very old word "pulse" was used to represent all peas, beans, vetches and lentils, and it was restricted to plants with edible seeds belonging to the family now known as Papilionaceæ. It is obvious that the early botanists did not consider the floral structure at all, in fact they knew nothing about the essential organs of the flower. To them the flower consisted chiefly of the "corolla," with the result that classification was based only on vegetative the result that classification was based only on vegetative characters. Thus all plants with leaves divided into three received the name of Trifolium—Oxalis Acetosella was called Trifolium acctosum both by Dodoens in 1583 and by Bauhin in 1623, also Menyanthes trifoliata was called by them Trifolium palustre. Very many similar examples could be given. Scientific names of plants have great advantages over common names. They express great advantages over common names. the result that classification was based only on vegetative great advantages over common names. They express relationship, they are international, and they are relatively unambiguous. Common names, on the other hand, frequently give a misleading clue to relationship, e.g., yellow loosestrife is Lysimachia vulgaris (Primulaceæ) and purple loosestrife Lythrum Salicaria (Lythraceæ). Again, several species of one genus may have entirely unconnected names, e.g., yellow pimpernel, creeping jenny, yellow loosestrife, all species of Lysimachia. Common names are also frequently very local—one plant being a likely and the species of the second se being called by one name in one county and by another

in the next. The same name also is given to several quite different plants. Botanical grouping began with prehistoric man and has gone on ever since; even in the days of Theophrastus (370 B.C.) there was a certain plant nomenclature.

THEOPHRASTUS

Theophrastus has been termed the "Father of Botany," because he was the author of the earliest extant treatise on the science. He was born at Lesbos in 370 B.C., and died at the age of 85 in 285 B.C. He studied under Plato along with Aristotle, whose assistant and successor he afterwards became. His wide knowledge of botany was derived partly from lifelong study in his botanic garden, and partly from the accounts of exotic plants given by scientifically trained observers of exotic plants given by scientificary trained attached to the expeditions of Alexander the Great, When reading his "Enquiry into Plants" it is difficult to realise that it was written over 2,000 years ago. His to realise that it was written over 2,000 years ago. His list of the members of the plant—root, stem, branch, twig, leaf, flower, fruit—might almost have come from the pages of a modern work on morphology. He drew a distinction between fibrous and tap roots, and doubted whether corms, bulbs and rhizomes really ought to be called roots, in spite of the fact that they are underground. He described the aerial roots of the banyan and the adventitious roots of the ivy. His classification of leaves—is almost modern. He distinguished the whorled and scattered arrangements, the petioled and sessile condition, the simple and compound types, and the pinnate and palmate arrangements, arriving at the conclusion that the pinnate leaf of the ash, for example, conclusion that the pinnate leaf of the ash, for example, was a single leaf because it fell off as a whole. Before his time the "flower" was merely a brightly coloured his time the "flower" was merely a brightly coloured perianth. Theophrastus drew attention to a second type of flower—the "capillary"—including those that have conspicuous stamens, such as the grape, ivy, and the mulberry. Flowers like the rose, the violet and the lily he called "double," because inside the "leafy" flower they had a "capillary" flower (andrecium). Both Theophrastus and his predecessors regarded green perianth leaves as belonging to the foliage leaves, and it was only many centuries later that they were recognised was only many centuries later that they were recognised as forming part of the flower. He distinguished polyas forming part of the flower. He distinguished polypetalous and gamopetalous corollas and superior and inferior fruits. His knowledge of fruits and seeds was extensive, and he was aware that the "date stone" was a seed, whereas the olive and the plum, he pointed out, had true stones. He implicitly recognised such groups as families, genera and species, but had no special terms for these categories. Nor did he propose any new systematic nomenclature, but used the common Greek names of the plants about which he wrote.

After Theophrastus the next outstanding figure in the

After Theophrastus the next outstanding figure in the history of botany was the learned Greek physician, Dioscorides, who flourished some 350 years later, in the time of Nero, about 64 A.D. He was a native of Asia time of Nero, about 64 a.p. He was a native of Asia Minor, and travelled very widely in the Mediterranean region. His fame rests on his great work decribing about 600 plants, chiefly medicinal, with their properties and uses. This book was the standard treatise both of botany and medicine for 1,500 years. The plants were grouped according to their properties, but it is evident that he recognised such families as the Labiatæ, Papilionaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ and Solanaceæ. With the revival of learning at the end of the Middle Ages the physicians of Europe attempted to identify the plants which were growing about them with those of plants which were growing about them with those of Dioscorides.

BRUNFELS, FUCHS AND TRAGUS

Owing to the absence of recognisable descriptions and figures it is frequently impossible to determine the plants mentioned in their works until 1530, when a new era in systematic botany was inagurated by Brunfels. Brunfels published excellent wood engravings of over two hundred German plants, along with extracts from Theophrastus describing the plants and their uses. He was for many years a Carthusian monk, then a schoolmaster and Protestant theologian, and finally a physician. Brunfels has been credited by E. L. Greene with having commenced the reform of the botanical nomenclature by rejecting certain generic names composed of two words in favour of others consisting of a single Actually he seems to have thought one name as

good as another, and to have used them more or less indifferently. In many cases he adopted one name in the text and a different one for the illustration. The next botanist who requires mention was Leonard Fuchs, a Bavarian physician, who in 1542 published his "Historia Stiofium," a fine volume containing over 500 excellent wood engravings of plants, for which he had employed two draughtsmen and the best engraver in employed two draughtsmen and the best engraver in Strasbourg. In order to save space he condensed the descriptions, and to make them intelligible supplied a glossary of botanical terms. He proposed several new genera, including Digitalis. Contemporary with Fuchs is Hieronymus Tragus (1498-1554), the third great German botanist. He was the first who actually described plants. He had no money to employ draughtsmen and engravers, so was compelled to write descriptions of the less-known plants in his book, so that his readers might be able to identify them. Tragus was the first to recognise stamens and pistil as definite organs, and thus inaugurated the scientific study of the flowers.

CORDUS

Whereas Brunfels and Fuchs figured plants and Tragus described them, Valerius Cordus (1515-44) introduced scientific terminology. Euricius Cordus. his father, had pointed out that very many plants grew in Germany that were unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and Valerius described many of them. He was the first man in history to establish many new genera, very few men between Dioscorides and new genera, very few men between Dioscorides and Valerius Cordus made more than two or three. Cordus proposed so many that his book is a landmark. Cordus introduced certain improvements into the classification and nomenclature of genera. He agreed with Theophrastus that not everything below ground is necessity and the defined applying a general result of the control of the contr sarily a root, and he defined a rhizome as a "coliculus" or little stem. Inflorescences also received the first scientific treatment since the days of Theophrastus, for instance he appreciated that the fig was an inflorescence. and described it in detail. He mentioned the involucre and described it in detail. He hierarched the involution—bracts subtending the flower. The calyx he distinguished from the corolla by its position, and united ovary, stamens and pistil under the term "flower." He was the first to draw attention to the peculiar habit of the sundew, and also was the first to mention the tuber-cules on the roots of Leguminosa. How ferns multiplied had always been a mystery to the ancients. Cordus writes, Trichomanes grows abundantly on moist shaded rocks, although it produces no stem or flower or seed. It reproduces itself by means of the dust that is developed on the backs of the leaves, as do all kinds of ferns: and let this statement of the fact once and for all suffice.'

In the period of ninety-three years from the appearance of Brunfels' "Herbarium Vive Icones" (1530) to that of C. Bauhin's "Pinax" (1623) many new species had been described by botanists in various parts of Europe, Various authors from Brunfels onwards had given Plantago seven different names, including P. major, latifolia, media, major incana, minor incana. Another outstanding botanist who lived later in this century was John Ray (1628-1705). His chief work was the "Historia Plantarym" (1686-1704), which included full descriptions. tarum'' (1686-1704), which included full descriptions of all the plants known at that time. The number of standard books included in his abbreviated citations was well over a hundred, which gives some indication of the progress that had been made since the appearance of C. Bauhin's "Pinax." He was the first to distinguish monocotyledons and diocotyledons, and perceived that some seeds had endosperm and others had none. Undoubtedly Ray's system was the most natural one up to the time of Linné.

LINNÉ

Carl Linné (1707-78), a Swede, was born at Rashult where his father was a pastor. It is usual to say that a new era in the history of botany begins with him, but it is far better, following Sachs, to regard him as the last link of a chain of botanists such as Ray, Tournefort, etc., since his views are in the main the same as theirs. Linné systematised what had gone before him, and this placed him in a unique position. He recognised the functions of the stamens and pistils, and introduced a new scheme of classification, known as the "Sexual System of Linnæus," based on their number, relative position, etc. This was at least a convenient classification albeit an artificial one. He introduced various terms still in use, such as monæcious and diæcious. We are indebted to Linné for three great services:

(1) His introduction of a consistent binary nomenclature for species, each species bearing only two names, the first being the generic and the second the specific.

(2) The introduction of his sexual system, which for the first time supplied a thoroughly workable and convenient scheme for the arrangement of genera.

(3) The publication of the "Species Plantarium," in which he repeated Caspar Bauhin's feat of one hundred and thirty years earlier in restoring order to systematic.

and thirty years earlier in restoring order to systematic

Linné was well aware of the artificial nature of his sexual system, and had even published a fragmentary sketch of a natural system, but the introduction of our present "Natural System" dates from the year 1789, when A. L. de Jussiea published his celebrated "Genera Plantarium," in which many of our modern "natural families" are defined, though sometimes under different names. After the time of Linné systematic botany made great progress. Nomenclature and classification were great progress. Nomenclature and classification were far more stabilised, and the way was prepared for the numerous taxonomic systems that were to follow. In the year 1821 Steudel's "Nomenclator Botanicus" appeared. It consisted of a list of the names of all flowering plants then known, with their synonyms. A second edition appeared in the year 1840. It was an externelly weekly work of reference and was of great second edition appeared in the year 1994. To was an extremely useful work of reference, and was of great service in the preparation of the "Index Kewensis." Another important work which was commenced in 1818 and continued up to 1873 was De Candolle's "Prodromus," an enumeration with descriptions of all the known dicotyledons based on a definitely natural system. known dicotyledons based on a definitely natural system. From the year 1840 to 1880 or thereabouts very many new plants were described, and there was no complete index of them, so it was quite possible for the same plant to be named and described more than once. To give a single example: Linden & Planchon in 1863 printed descriptions of eleven species from Colombia and Venezuela, not realising that in 1854 and 1858 these very same species had been described under other names in a Russian botanical periodical by Turczaninow.

INDEX KEWENSIS

Thus it came about that in 1881 Sir William Thiselton-Thus it came about that in 1881 Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, after a committee meeting at the Linnean Society, first broached the subject of the "Index Kewensis." One of the chief sources from which the original Index was compiled was the interleaved copy of Steudel's Nomenclator which had been kept more or less up to date at Kew. Other sources, of help were Richter's Codex Linnæanus for the Linnean names. De Candolle's Prodromus and Monographiæ, Kunth's Enumeratio, Walper's Repertorium and Annales, and various floras of large areas, such as Bentham's Flora Australiensis, Hooker's Flora of British India, Martius' Flora Brasiliensis, and Boissier's Flora Orientalis. By experiment liensis, and Boissier's Flora Orientalis. By experiment Dr. Jackson found that up to 1850 practically all names were accounted for in the main works consulted. From that year onwards up to the end of 1885 the new names were extracted from the original works themselves. indication of the geographical distribution of the species was revised by Sir Joseph Hooker. When the original Index was compiled, the year 1735 (or 1737) was generally accepted as the starting-point for the nomenclature of genera, and 1753 for that of species. But in 1805 at the International Conference held at Vienna, the 1905 at the International Conference held at Vienna, the year 1753 was fixed as the starting point for both genera and species. In looking through the names in the "Index Kewensis" and considering the reductions made therein, it was very obvious that the same plant was frequently known by several names, and it was not an easy matter to find out the correct name, since different botanists held opposing views. To meet these needs the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature were evolved with the result that there is now far greater uniformity. In order to avoid disturbing changes in the nomenclature of well-known genera by the strict application of the Rules, a list was drawn up of well-known generic names which are to be retained as exceptions, e.g., Capsella, Luzula and Taraxacum.

Trade Notes

Dr. Blosser, Ltd., Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4, give elsewhere in this issue particulars relating to a new bonus offer in connection with their cigarettes.

Hot WATER BOTTLE COVERS.—Solport Brothers, Ltd., 184-90 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1, call attention to the quality, price and shades of their H14A velours hot water bottle covers.

PRICE REDUCTION.—Coleman & Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, announce a reduction in the prices of Wincarnis. Chemists who have not already received details of the rebates and prices should write to the above address.

VIROL AND VIROLAX.—Virol, Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, are giving a bonus on all direct retail orders placed between September 1 and October 15. Chemists who have not received particulars of this offer should communicate with the company.

PHYLLOSAN.—An announcement is made in this issue of an advertising campaign and a bonus offer in connection with Phyllosan. Supplies can be obtained through the usual wholesale channels, or from the sole distributors, Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

Berners Proprietaries, Ltd., 33 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1, inform us that the prices of the 7½d. tubes and 1s. 3d. tubes of Dartring lanolin toilet cream and 7d. tablets of Dartring lanolin toilet soap are to be protected under the scheme of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

CAMWAL'S JUBILEE.—Camwal, Ltd., mineral water manufacturers, 52 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, with whose history most chemists are familiar, attain their fiftieth year of progress this year, and in connection with this event have issued a striking and well-illustrated souvenir calendar (one month to a page—July 1928 to June 1929).

Newberys' Catalogue.—Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., druggists' sundriesmen, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1, Liverpool and Cardiff, have issued a new edition of their general catalogue. The format has been slightly altered from that of previous editions, and the thumb index system has been adopted for indicating the various sections, namely: druggists' sundries; packed goods, drugs, chemicals; photographic; proprietary and special terms parcels. Chemists who have not already received a copy of the list may obtain one by sending a postcard request.

Business Changes

TAYLORS' DRUG Co., LTD., Leeds, have purchased the branch business of Mr. J. W. Halsall, chemist and druggist, Crosby Road, Liverpool.

Mr. Eric Powell, chemist and druggist, Dudley, has bought the business of Mr. F. R. Woodhouse, chemist and druggist, Main Street, Sedbergh, Yorkshire.

Mr. T. Keith Reid, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business for many years carried on by the late Mr. Robert Robertson, chemist and druggist, 61 Moodie Street, Dunfermline.

Mr. J. Watson Pickering, chemist and druggist, 91 Crosby Street, Maryport, has taken over the prescription-books of Miss I. Jones, chemist and druggist, 41 High Street.

Mr. Thomas Harley, 29 High Street Perth, is giving up his retail pharmacy, and will be succeeded by Mr. William Fulton, chemist and druggist. Mr. Harley will devote his whole attention to the manufacture of Rodine.

THE GRAESSER-MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS, LTL., King William Street House, Arthur Street, London, E.C.4, have opened an office for northern area inquiries at 1 Booth Street, Manchester. Telephone: City 1666. Telegrams: Graesanto, Manchester.

Carbon Bisulphide Regulations

The Bisulphide of Carbon (Conveyance) Regulations, 1928 (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 597), dated July 27, 1928, made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department in pursuance of section 9 and the third schedule of the Petroleum Act, 1926 (16 and 17 Geo. 5, c. 25), as applied by Order in Council dated November 5, 1926, incorporates the Regulations made on February 28, 1927 (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 198), and on September 9, 1927 (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 865), which are hereby revoked. The following Regulations are included in addition to those given in the C. & D., II, 420, for the conveyance of bisulphide of carbon by road:—

(1) Bisulphide of carbon shall not be conveyed except :-

(a) In steel or iron containers each of a capacity not exceeding 50 gallons, constructed in accordance with the specification contained in the First Schedule, maintained in good condition and securely closed so as to prevent leakage, or

(b) In luted and tied-over stoppered bottles, each containing not more than 7 lb., securely packed in strong wooden cases in sawdust, kieselguhr, or other suitable material. Each bottle shall be separated from other bottles by wooden partitions and the total weight of bisulphide of carbon in any one case shall not exceed 30 lb., or

(c) in tank wagons, subject to the provisions of these regulations.

(A) Provisions relating to conveyance of Bisulphide of Carbon, otherwise than in Tank Wagons

(2) Containers and cases containing bottles shall be packed so as not to project beyond the sides and ends of the vehicle.

(3) Containers shall be loaded and carried bung uppermost. Where the position of the bung renders it necessary for containers such as barrels or drums to be carried on their sides in order that the bung may be uppermost, each container shall, unless packed in a strong wooden perforated case or crate, be carried on a cradle or on runners fixed to the floor of the vehicle. The load shall be secured to the vehicle by ropes or otherwise, unless sides and back of adequate height are provided.

(4) Containers, bottles, and cases containing bottles shall be legibly marked or labelled with the words "Bisulphide of Carbon, Highly Inflammable," together with the name and address of the sender.

(5) When containers are filled, allowance shall be made for an air space of at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(C) Provisions of General Application

(17) (b) No person shall deliver or cause to be delivered any bisulphide of carbon to any carrier for the purpose of conveyance by road:—

(I) unless he shall, with a view to ensure that these Regulations are brought to the notice of the carrier, have delivered to such carrier a copy thereof;

(II) unless such carrier is in possession of, or has available for use, such vehicles and equipment as are or may be adequate and necessary for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of Regulations 2 and 3, or of complying with the provisions relating to the conveyance of bisulphide of carbon in tank wagons;

(III) unless where a tank wagon is not employed he delivers the bisulphide of carbon or causes it to be delivered, as the case may be, to the carrier in such a state as to comply with the requirements of Regulations 1 (a) or 1 (b), and Regulations 4 and 5.

(18) These Regulations shall not apply to the conveyance of bisulphide of carbon on a vehicle (not being a tank wagon) when the weight does not exceed 14 lb. Provided that the weight of bisulphide of carbon in any one container other than a metal container shall not exceed 7 lb.

(21) These Regulations may be referred to as the Bisulphide of Carbon (Conveyance) Regulations, 1928.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

EVANS.—At 42 High Street, Barry, on August 19, the wife of J. Aneurin Evans, M.P.S., of a son.

RUTHERFORD.—At a nursing home, St. John's, London, S.E., on August 24, the wife of R. C. Rutherford (London representative of John Richardson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd.) of a daughter.

WITHERS.—On August 28, the wife of Mr. E. Marsh Withers, chemist and druggist (Bullus & Co., Ltd., chemists), 262 High Street, West Bromwich, of a daughter.

Marriages

BLAND—HORNE.—At Christ Church, Highbury Barn, London, N., on August 25, by the Rev. D. E. Quick, Horace Bland, Ph.C. (W. Jones & Co., chemists, Southampton Row, W.C.1), to Dora Horne, Highbury Barn.

Goldthorpe—Goldthorpe.—At Headingley Wesleyan Church, Leeds, on August 23, by the Rev. Wallace Heaton, C.F., B.A., John R. Goldthorpe, chemist and druggist, Manchester, to Helena Goldthorpe, Leeds.

Kent-Sutcliffe.—At Frizinghall Wesleyan Church, Bradford, on August 22, John Kent to Elsie, only daughter of Mr. W. Sutcliffe, chemist and druggist.

ROBERTSON—CROOKS.—At the County Hotel, Edinburgh, on August 22, Archibald Robertson, chemist and druggist, to Mary Gordon Crooks.

Deaths

Bartle.—At 21 King William Street, Greenwich, London, S.E.10, on August 22, suddenly, Mr. William Frederick Bartle, dentist, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-six. Mr. Bartle, who was a native of King's Lynn, commenced business at Greenwich about fifty years ago.

Gerring.—At Mulberry House, New Romney, on August 20, Mr. Charles Gerring, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Gerring, who qualified in 1873, carried on business at New Romney from 1899 until 1918, and had been a member of the Town Council since 1910.

Kent.-At Blackpool, on August 17, suddenly, Mr. Arthur Stanley Kent, chemist and druggist, aged forty-

McGrotty.—At his residence, Main Street, Ennistymon, co. Clare, on August 21, Mr. John McGrotty, M.P.S.I., aged fifty-five.

Wood, chemist and druggist, manager to Mr. W. A. Mill, chemist and druggist, High Street, Swansea, aged twenty-one.

Wills

Mr. Benjamin Cluett, of 24 Hamilton Road, New Brighton, Cheshire, chemist and druggist, who died on March 23, left estate of the gross value of £8,016 18s., with net personalty £5,237 4s.

Mr. David Smith Anderson, of 7 Watering Pool Lane, Listock Hall, Lanes, retired chemist and druggist, who died on June 28 last, aged 75 years, left estate of the gross value of £3,970 19s. 6d., with net personalty £3.932 13s. 6d.

Mr. John Reginald Clarke, of Poolside Cottage, Burston, Staffs., and Richmond Terrace, Shelton, Hanley, Staffs., a member of the firm of J. R. Clarke and Sons, Ltd., wholesale grocers and drysalters, who died intestate on April 18 last, aged 54 years, left estate of the gross value of £2,975 17s. 1d., with net personalty £2,875 17s. 1d.

Personalities

Messrs. Leslie W. Dodds, Jun., and W. W. Black-stone (H. B. Sleeman & Co., Ltd., 84 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3) are leaving about the end of September to undertake a business tour in India.

Mr. J. E. COUDREY, chemist and perfumer, formerly of 12 Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia, who has been visiting London and Paris, is returning home to Australia via Panama per s.s. "Ruahine.

AT a recent meeting of the Imperial Academy of Japan, the prize in commemoration of the Emperor's wedding was awarded to Professor Dr. H. Kondo, professor in the pharmaceutical department of the Tokyo Imperial University.

PROFESSOR ROBERT MUIR, SIR JOHN HERBERT PARSONS and SIR CHARLES PHILIPS TREVELYAN have been appointed members of the Medical Research Council in place of Professor Georges Dreyer, Sir Archibald Garrod and the Right Hon. William Graham, retired.

Mr. T. W. Attenborough, Ph.C., St. Helier, Jersey, addressed the Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotary Club recently on the subject of "Unemployment." Referring to foreign competition, he mentioned that three out of four people asked for foreign-made instead of English photographic films.



THE drug index for August fell slightly from 138.2 to 136.8, but surgical dressings remained unchanged. In harmony with the experience of the past few years, there were very few changes in prices during the holiday month. Such as were of sufficient importance to warrant alterations in retail values are set out below :-

Cont			Selling Price			
Cost			16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.
90	gal.	Acet. vini Gallici	pint	1 6	0 2	_
114	lb.	Agar-agar (shredded)	_	4 2	_	_
123	lb.	Agar-agar pulvis	_	4 5	1 3	_
20	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis	2 6	0 9	_	_
16	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis (crs.)	.2 0	0 8	_	-
8	oz.	Eucalyptol	_	_	1 2	0 2
108	lb.	Ext. ergotæ liquidum B	l —	4 0	1 1	_
78	lb.	Ext. opii liquidum B, F	—	2 10	0 10	_
114	lb.	Glyc.bismuthicarb.P.L.F	<u> </u>	5 9	1 8	0 3
40	lb.	Insect powder (Dalm.)	5 0	-		
24	lb.	Insect powder sec	3 0	0 4	0 31/2	_
78	lb.	Ol. rosmarini super	_	2 9	0 10	_
78	gal.	Ol. terebinthinæ	pint	1 3	_	_
30	lb.	Zinci sulphocarb. pulv.	_	1 1	0 4	_

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated

D/248. Anglo-American Antiseptic Remedies Co.
(address)
C/258. Dentclair tooth-brushes
E/298. Fairley's Specific
N/298. Jenner's embrocation
B/288. Kassium
E/298. Malveol

M/298. Peerless hair brush
M/298. Radio electric hair
brush
E/298. Se-cre-ents
M/258. Tebia tooth-brushes
(not Tibo)
B/98. Vampire massage rollers

Observations and Reflections

Severity

in administration of the Dangerous Drugs Acts has had a setback by the quashing of the savage sentence imposed recently on a Liverpool chemist (C. & D., August 11, p. 180), and it is encouraging to find a paper of such high repute as "The Lancet" commenting on the matter in so conspicuously fair a manner. The chemist acted in perfectly good faith, and it would have been a travesty of justice if the conviction had been allowed to stand. It was to be expected that "Truth" would also take a reasonable view of the case in question, and I agree with you that such comments as you quote (C. & D., August 25, p. 260), if they receive the publicity they deserve, may hasten the day when cases of this kind will be rendered impossible by the force of public opinion. But it seems unfortunate, to say the least, that a few of us should have to bear exposure to notoriety of the most unpleasant kind in order that the liability of our class to petty persecution should be removed.

How Are We

to ascertain readily whether a claimant to medical registration is legally qualified or not? Thanks to the courtesy of the registrar of the General Medical Council, chemists in the London area can quickly learn by telephone whether or not any particular name is that of a registered practitioner, but this does not help appreciably if the name given to the chemist is not the correct appellation of the person who asks for the poison. If the chemist is not on the telephone, time must be lost while a letter is replied to by the registrar, and even then it is only the name that can be verified. Possession of the latest printed Medical Register is prohibited to most of us, on the ground of expense, but it should not be forgotten that an abbreviated Register was issued some little time ago in order to meet this very difficulty. As a practical suggestion, let me advise that secretaries of all the branches of the Pharmaceutical Society might with great advantage be furnished with copies of the Medical Register at the Society's expense. All the members should then be specially notified of the means available and advised to telephone inquiries whenever a case of doubt arises. But the difficulty presented by misuse of registered names by unregistered persons would still exist, and I see no way out of that except that the unknown medico should be expected to secure introduction by a known colleague, much in the same way as must be done when Part I poisons are required.

Salesmanship

at its best precludes any idea of forcing on customers articles they do not want, or other kinds than they ask for of articles they do want. As "Salesman" sensibly remarks (C. & D., August 18, p. 243), sometimes the art of salesmanship is best illustrated in effecting no sale at all for the time being. With this statement I fully agree, after reflecting upon instances within my own experience as a customer rather than a potential selier. I feel a distinct prejudice against entering shops where I have had unsuitable articles persuasively passed into my possession, and I can recall times when I have deliberately gone out of my way to make a purchase at a shop where I had previously been dissuaded from buying something that would not have suited my needs. True salesmanship is that which sends away a customer with exactly what is needed, supplied at a fair price, and with a sense of satisfaction which outlasts the moment and, as a matter of fact, is never entirely dissipated. This does not mean that one should never try to sell to a customer articles that he has not come into the shop to buy. After being provided with what he came for, he may welcome introduction to something else which he can put to good use, though he had no idea of purchasing anything of the kind when he entered the shop. Selling by introduction undoubtedly has its place in real salesmanship, but this is probably more particularly where one should refrain from any attempt to overload customers with things they do not require.

Let me hasten to state that the views I have expressed on salesmanship are not intended to apply to shop-keepers in holiday resorts, nor to those in busy thorough-fares who depend entirely upon passing trade. Ability to overload is probably essential to them; but what I have in mind is such salesmanship as seems appropriate in the case of those of us with a good-class family business, where the same customers may reasonably be expected to come again and again.

For the Collector

of philological curiosities the O.E.D. is a fruitful quarry. A specimen obtained from it is brought to mind by your note in the Commercial Compendium on "Pessaries." Over twenty years ago the late Mr. C. C. Bell (C. & D., 1905, II, 886) called attention to the oversight of the dictionary in stating that the use of the word pessary was obsolete in the sense in which it is now employed in pharmacy. The reason of the lapse, if that is the right word, on the part of the editors is, I think, to be accounted for by the fact that in the two chief medical lexicons in use in the first half of the nineteenth century (Hooper's, 1831, and Hoblyn's, 1835) only the instrumental pessary is mentioned. The last edition of Hoblyn's which I have at hand (1892) merely repeats in a shortened form the information provided sixty years previously. The positive statement that the word is obsolete in its reference to a medicated plug for vaginal use was probably founded upon Mayne's Lexicon (1860), in which it is said that "anciently this term was applied to a topical medicine introduced into the vagina..." During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the medicated pessary was well known, although not in frequent use. The classical reference for the description of the medicated article is to be found in the fifth book of Celsus; from his day throughout the whole period of what is called Arabian medicine formulas for them are to be met with. It is only when we approach the nineteenth century that the wooden foundation of the originally medicated article becomes the essential thing and displaces the "ancient" application in the estimation and practice of the obstetrician.

Cynotherapy

is, apparently, not yet defunct if we may judge by the inquiry in your columns for dog fat. Considering the close association that has existed for ages between man and his dog, it would be most remarkable if it had not in some form or other played some remedial part in his master's ailments and accidents. At one time or another its head, fat, blood, gall, excrementa, teeth, skin and hairs have all been used in medicine. The first London Pharmacopœia included in its list of simples the adeps, medulla, stercus, urina, and sanguis; at a later date there was also official the oleum catellorum (oil of puppies), which was considered to be a valuable emollient. This preparation was generally discarded in the eighteenth century—at which we feel no surprise, as the preparing of it must have been a trial to the sensibility of the apothecary whose job it was to undertake it. The obtaining of the dog fat in which your correspondent is interested must also have made demands upon the nerve of the said apothecary, especially when the particular variety was required which necessitated the roasting of the dog. Etmuller tells us that this kind was good for phthisis, and could be taken on bread in the same way as butter. The patient in those days, surely, was thankful that his prescriptions were written in Latin. Ignorance really was bliss in the case of all the sick and maimed when ignorance was so rife among those who should have been their healers. Cynotherapy, when contrasted with the devotion and service this intelligent creature has yielded to man, becomes an emblem of the most revolting ignorance. It would not be difficult to make use of the dog as a text for the exhibition of the foolish beliefs mankind has fostered. For instance, Lupton (1672) tells us, on the authority of Mizaldus, that "the uttermost or last Joynt of the tayl of a young whelp, after he is forty dayes old, being writhen off, the same Dog will never be mad. Besides that his tayl will be thereby of a comely length."

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Editorial Articles

Shop Hours

WITH the passing, immediately before the Prorogation, of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, it may be assumed that legislation on the subject of the hours of closing of shops has now reached a state of permanencyat any rate for many years to come. In order to appreciate, fully, the changes brought about by the new measure it is essential to understand the circumstances in which it was introduced in the House of Commons; consequently a short review of the recent history of shop closing legislation will not be out of place. The Shops Act, 1912, which is still the principal statute in this connection, provided that all shops must be "closed for the serving of customers" not later than 1 p.m. on one week-day in each week; but it did not directly interfere with the right of any shopkeeper to keep his shop open as late as he liked on the other five days of the week. Power was given, it is true, to local authorities to make "Closing Orders" fixing an hour, not earlier than 7 p.m., at which shops in their districts must be shut; but this could be done only with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the occupiers of the classes of shops to be affected, and, in practice, Closing Orders have been the exception rather than the rule. It was not until 1916 that compulsory evening closing of shops became universal; and the advent of this change was due not to consideration for the shopkeepers or their assistants, but to the war-time necessity to reduce the use of artificial lighting in order to conserve our supplies of coal. Accordingly, in October 1916, an Order was made under "D.O.R.A." decreeing that all shops, with a few exceptions, must be closed not later than 9 p.m. on Saturdays and 8 p.m. on other days. One of the exemptions cnabled chemists to sell "medicine or medical or surgical appliances" after the hours specified; but this concession was coupled with the proviso, "so long as the shop is kept open and lighted for such time only as is necessary for serving the customer." Based, as it was, solely upon the necessity to economise in lighting, the original "D.O.R.A." Order was limited to the winter months; but so favourably was the innovation received generally that the Order was continued in force throughout the life of "D.O.R.A.," and on her death was spared a like fate by being embodied in the Shops (Early Closing) Act. 1920. Such, then, was the position when last year a Departmental Committee was appointed by the Home Secretary to review the situation. That Committee undertook an exhaustive and painstaking inquiry, and the principal recommendations made in its report are given effect to by the Act that has just been passed. Act retains 8 p.m. as the latest hour for closing shops on five days of the week and 9 p.m. as the latest on the sixth; but it is no longer essential that the "late day," as it is called, shall be Saturday. Power is given to local authorities to fix some other day-not being the weekly half-holiday-as the one on which shops may be kept open until 9 p.m.; but unless a local Order is made the "late day" will remain, as before, Saturday. It is, of course, still permissible for a local authority to make a Closing Order under the Act of 1912 fixing earlier closing hours. Customers who are in the shop at the hour

of closing may be served, and goods required in a case of illness may be supplied at any time. There are also a number of general exemptions from the obligation to close shops, many of which are the same as those pre-viously in force. For instance, it is permitted to sell "medicine or medical or surgical appliances, so long as the shop is kept open only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer." It should be observed that this exemption no longer contains any reference to lighting, so that a chemist may now keep his shop lighted after closing time, like any other retailer. Thus is swept away an anomaly which was a legacy of the war-time lighting restrictions. Hitherto, chemists have shared with dealers in motor and cycle supplies the unenviable distinction of being the only shopkeepers who could not legally keep their premises lighted up after closing hours for advertising or other purposes. The exemption in favour of "victuals, stores or other necessaries" required by H.M. Forces or by any ship on her arrival at or immediately before her departure from a port is retained. Sweet shops may, as before, keep open until 10 p.m. on the "late day" and 9.30 p.m. on other days, and in future the same extension of hours may be conceded to tobacconists by a local authority if it is the wish of at least two-thirds of the tobacconists in the district. A local authority may also grant a special dispensation to enable retail trade to be carried on at exhibitions up to as late as 10 p.m. Similarly, a local authority may suspend the operation of the Act and of any Closing Order that may be in force in the district upon "special occasions," such as a local race meeting or fête, but not on more than seven days in any year. The Home Secretary's power to order a general suspension of the Act at Christmas or upon other "special occasions" is continued. One entirely new provision in the new Act applies only to "places frequented as holiday resorts during certain seasons of the year," and to "places where sea fishing is carried on during certain seasons of the year." In such places, upon an application that has the support of a majority of the shops to be affected, the local authority may make an Order substituting later hours of closing than those generally in force. But the operation of any Order of this kind must not, in the aggregate, exceed in duration four months in any year. Subject to this restriction, the Order may be applied either to the whole or to any part of the area of the local authority and either to all shops or only to shops of particular classes. It is open to the local authority at a holiday resort or fishing centre, when making an Order of this kind, to impose conditions as to the number of hours during which assistants may be employed "in or about the business of a shop"; but, apart from this, the Act safeguards the interests of assistants in an ingenious and novel way. It is provided that if an assistant is employed for "extra hours" he shall be entitled to a holiday on full pay the duration of which is to be calculated in the manner prescribed in the Act. This part of the Act, unfortunately, is not worded at all clearly, and we consider that it is likely to lead to a good deal of dissension between employers and assistants. It is clear enough, however, how the new provisions will work out in a simple case, and the simplest way to explain them will be by means of a hypothetical example. Let us assume that the shopkeepers at a particular seaside resort have secured from their local authority an Order allowing shops to be kept open in the evenings two hours later than usual from the middle of July until the middle of September. Availing himself of this concession, a chemist who always opens his shop at 8 a.m. decides to keep it open and employ his assistants until 11 p.m. on Saturdays and until 9 p.m. on other evenings instead of releasing them at 9 p.m. on Saturdays and 7 p.m. on other evenings as has been his habit. The number of what the Act calls "extra hours "-that is to say, in the example given, hours after 9 p.m. on Saturdays and 7 p.m. on other daysthat an assistant is employed will have to be added together and the total divided by the number of hours comprised in the assistant's "customary working day' —in the example given eleven hours, as the "customary working day" is from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m. Assuming, therefore, that the assistant's "extra hours" of work during the two months add up to 110, this total will have to be divided by 11, and the result, 10, shows the number of days' holiday, on full pay, to which the assistant is entitled. This example will, we hope, serve to show the basis upon which the extent of the holiday to be granted to an assistant who is employed overtime during the "season" will have to be calculated; but it will serve also to show that the system is one that may be difficult to apply in particular cases, and must inevitably lead to disputes. Should an employer fail to give an assistant the holiday to which he is entitled, the assistant will be able to claim for every day's holiday that is due to him one-sixth of the highest weekly rate of wages paid to him by the same employer during the previous year.

The Sugar Position

Following a more or less continuous decline in sugar prices in the course of this year, chiefly in consequence of the assurance of very full supplies over the remainder of the current campaign and the possibility of "record" resources in the next season, the market aspect lately has been regarded in a distinctly less pessimistic light. In fact, the larger operators on this side and in the United States would seem to have come to the conclusion that there is now room for some little recovery, if only temporary, pending clearer indications as to the prospective outturn of the European beet crops and the policy that will ultimately be adopted by the Cuban Government in respect of the next crop. Under date of June 9 last (C. & D., pp. 723-24) full allusion was made to the importance of the new situation created, having regard to the drastic change which has taken place in the avenues of distribution of supplies for the British market. The move on the part of the British Government in shaping its fiscal policy to protect the home industry was in the right direction, and naturally well received in the British trade, while at the same time badly upsetting Continental refineries, chiefly in Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and Holland, which countries prior to the Budget made the best of their opportunities in dumping large quantities on this market. The British refining industry is now well able to provide for the great bulk of home requirements, while some of the beet factories which came into existence under the subsidy have adapted themselves to handle foreign raw beet sugar, besides the home-grown product. The fact has to be noted that our total imports of refined sugar for the seven months ended July do not represent even 20 per cent, of the quantities of raw sugar imported from all sources, compared with 50 per cent. in same period of last year, which speaks for itself as to the operation of the considerably lower rate of the duty on raw sugar. Cuba has thus had an exceptional opportunity to provide a very large share of our imports, while our total receipts from the island for that period amounted to 389,316 tons, against only 209,527 tons for January-July 1927. It may be remarked that this year's figures represent close on one-third of our total imports of raw and refined sugar from all sources. This, indeed, is a very interesting feature, which is likely to weigh in favour of a decision on the part of the Cuban Government to aholish their crop restrictions for the coming campaign, and thus to yield to the strong agitation amongst planters, which resulted in a petition being put forward to the President which was signed by 82 per cent. of the planters, while the cutting down of crop operations this season has failed to bring about the economic results that had been anticipated. Under the cancellation of the Cuban restriction, it is estimated that the yield of the next crop can be easily increased to five million tons, or an excess of about one million tons over the current crop, so that with most other cane crops, especially in Java (estimated yield this season being but little short of three million tons), showing a steady expansion, new high records in total world's production may be looked for. With the full recovery in European beet sugar production since the war period, it is obvious that the time has been reached when economic conditions between producers of raw cane and raw beet sugar will be put to a very severe test. A great deal more sugar has yet to come forward from Cuba to this side, out of the balance of this year's surplus in fulfilment of the last luge order, which was placed chiefly on behalf of British refiners, for about 300,000 tons. This quantity represented part of the sugar which was not taken up by the United States in accordance with the allocations that were originally made under Cuban control for absorption by that country, whose consumption experienced a material setback in the first half of this year. This did much to alter the picture in Cuba, and proved an important factor in bringing about an abnormally low value, in spite of the considerable increase in consumption in the chief Continental countries, particularly France and Germany. In this country deliveries into consumption in the early months of the year were disappointing, but have since been at a much increased rate, while the total for the seven months is materially in excess of the same period last year. The official returns of imports, deliveries and stocks converted into tons are as follow:-

-		JanJuly,	JanJuly
		1927.	1928.
		Tons	Tons
U.K. imports of raw sugar		640,871	996,050
U.K. imports of refined sugar	• •	303,773	185,729
. Totals		944,644	1,181,779
U.K. deliveries		896,409	1,052,931
U.K. stocks in bond, July 31	• •	287,250	221,050

It will therefore be seen that there has been an increase in home consumption of close on 160,000 tons in the seven months to well over one million tons; and, although our total imports were much heavier than in the two previous years, amounting to about 1,182,000 tons—an increase of 237,000 tons against last year—the stocks at the end of July were only very moderate at about 221,000 tons, which is well under a year previous. There are points favouring the market, such as the reduced trade stocks and the good recovery noted lately in the American meltings, pointing to an increased demand from consumers. This, together with doubtful reports as to whether the European beet crops would overlap last year's yield, notwithstanding the much larger acreage under cultivation, assisted the recent mild rally, but the latest crop advices from the Continent are more satisfactory, due to the further good rains reported in most important districts.

The Parts and the Whole

WE have heard a suggestion that the statement of the British Government to the League of Nations, quoted in our issue of July 21, to the effect that the production of cocaine has not hitherto been carried on in the United Kingdom, is difficult to reconcile with our subsequent announcement that two manufacturers of the highest standing have in fact been granted licences in respect of this alkaloid and its salts. In this case the

explanation is so simple as to render the sequence of statements referred to hardly worth dignifying with the formal name of dilemma. As our readers know, the Government report necessarily refers to the period of control which commenced in 1921; we understand that one of the two licences referred to was issued under the one of the two licences referred to was issued under the Regulations of the Defence of the Realm Act (consequently expiring with the Regulations), and that the other was a licence to recrystallise (and sell) a salt not sufficiently pure to comply with the high standard laid down by the manufacturing house. In view of possible international implications, it has seemed worth while to make explicit facts that are, or should be, sufficiently obvious to the special and investigate on whom our course gention. obvious to the special audience for whom our news service is prepared.

The Acetone Market

THE recent change in acetone from ample supplies at the prices to acute scarcity, with the price nominal at about £80 to £90 per ton spot, which we referred to last week (p. 265), is the result of a sudden stoppage of supplies from America. This source, which appeared on the market in 1926, offering at very cheap prices material produced by the fermentation process, quickly broke the market from its hitherto fairly economic level broke the market from its hitherto fairly economic level of prices as quoted for Continental make. At one period, competition between the Continental and American makers brought the market down to about £55, and possibly less. In due course a price agreement was reached, but the prices fixed were not attractive to makers in Europe, with the result that most of the important business passed to sellers of American acctone. From 1923 to 1925 about two-thirds of the total annual imports of 1,800 tons were shipped from Europe and the remainder from U.S.A. In 1926 the position was reversed. Now that it is known that supplies from America will no longer be available, this market will have to fall back on the Continent. For at least a few weeks it is doubtful if there will be a single drum offered here, and it will be some little time before the offered here, and it will be some little time before the works in Germany open up again after their recent limitation of production. Various forecasts have been made as to what the price is likely to be under the new position. Perhaps it would be as well to remember that approximately five tons of acetate of lime are used in producing one ton of acetone; that acetate of lime at producing one ton of acetone; that acetate of lime at to-day's price is £15 a ton and may easily move up to £18 should the demand, as is quite probable, increase. The figure quoted on spot is, therefore, unlikely to be much under £90 per ton, and it may be nearer £100. The possibility of a source of supply in this country is rumoured, but this development in the position is, we believe, at present in its very early stages, and it cannot be taken into account at least for the remainder of this year.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Montan Wax .- Crude montan wax, treated with boiling glacial acetic acid and sulphuric acid, is bleached with concentrated solution of chromic acid and allowed to cool and separate, and is then further treated with glacial acetic acid and lime. (I.G. Farbenindustrie. 292,298.)

Sulphides.—Process for the production of hydrogen sulphide or mono-sulphides by acting on sulphur under pressure and raised temperature with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst as silica gel. alumina, charcoal, oxides or carbonates of the heavy metals. (I.G. Farbenindustrie. 292,186.)

Activated Carbon.-Manufacture of decolorising charcoals by grinding a carbon containing material (anthracite or bitumen coal) to particles of size 9-2 μ in presence of a wetting agent (water, alcohol, benzene) which also has a solvent action on impurities present. (J. van Loon, Deventer. 292,213.)

Standardising Cod-Liver Oil

A rew months ago the Scientific Division Committee of the United States Fisheries Association, Inc., sent to manufacturers, dealers and distributors of cod-liver oil a "Proposed Programme for Standardising Trade Terms and for Improving Trade Practices in the Cod-Liver Oil Industry" and a questionnaire. It was hoped that the replies to the questionnaire would provide the Committee with definite information concerning present conditions in the cod-liver oil industry. The number of replies exceeded the Committee's expectations, and the percentage of replies was materially higher than that ordinarily accorded surveys of this character. The Committee has summarised the data that were included in the replies, and is making certain recommendations, which are given below in the "Summary of the Preliminary Survey."

It is generally agreed (says the Committee) that there is a definite need for standardising trade terms and improving trade practices in the cod-liver oil industry, but the Scientific Division Committee hopes that this may be accomplished with the least possible inconvenience to the various concerns and individuals in the industry.

SUMMARY OF THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY

The information which was secured as the result of the preliminary survey of the cod-liver oil industry has been summarised and correlated. The following recommendations are made with a view to standardising trade terms and trade practices in the cod-liver oil industry.

Specifications for Medicinal Cod-Liver Oil

Inasmuch as medicinal cod-liver oil for use in the United States must meet the specifications outlined in the United States Pharmacopæia, it seems desirable that the industry should universally adopt those specifications for general trade purposes. They are:—

Unsaponififatty acid (as oleic acid) Saponifiable Specific cation Iodine matter gravity 0.918-0.927 number number not over 1.4% 180-190 140-180 1.5%

Vitamin A.—The Committee favours the general adoption of the United States Pharmacopæia method for "Vitamin A assay for cod-liver oil," and the Committee further recommends that the vitamin content of cod-liver oil always be specified on the basis of the number of U.S.P. units per gram, thereby avoiding the confusion which now exists as a consequence of using grams, fluid ounces, teaspoonfuls, etc., as a basis of comparison.

Vitamin D.—There is at present no recognised official method for the determination of the vitamin D content of cod-liver oil. Consequently, the Committee is anxious to render any possible assistance towards securing the adoption and general use of a method for determining the vitamin D content. The so-called McCollum "linetest" or modifications of it seem to be most generally used at present. If this method is to be adopted and used, the Committee would recommend that the method be standardised and that the same type of unit be adopted for vitamin D as that described in the U.S.P. X for a vitamin A unit.

Specifications for Animal Cod-Liver Oil

Suggestions made by different concerns regarding specifications for cod-liver oil for animal and poultry feed were varied and rather indefinite. A comparison of samples of different brands of cod-liver oil distributed for animals and poultry-feeding purposes showed a variation in colour from light yellow to an almost black and a variation in fatty acid content from less than 1 per cent to over 16 per cent

1 per cent. to over 16 per cent.

Inasmuch as the Federal Government insists that all cod-liver oil entering Inter-State Commerce under the name "cod-liver oil" must meet the U.S.P. specifications, the Committee recommends that all animal cod-liver oil be bought and sold in accordance with the U.S.P. specifications for chemical and physical characteristics enumerated above.

Vitamins A and D.—The Committee makes the same recommendations concerning specifications for the vitamin content of cod-liver oil designed for animal and poultry feeding purposes as noted above for medical cod-liver oil.

Specifications for Cod Oil

The replies to the request for "specifications for cod oil" indicate that many concerns specify cod oil by a trade name or by general terms "tanked," "untanked," etc. Other concerns, in order to obtain cod oil of uniform character, have quite definite specifications. In summarising these specifications, the Committee has obtained the following specifications:—

Note.—These specifications are tentative, and constructive comments concerning them will be welcomed by the Committee.

Descriptive Terms suggested for the Process of Removing Cod-Liver Oil from strictly fresh Livers by direct Steam

Many of the suggestions submitted expressed a preference for the term "steam process" as descriptive of the process of removing cod-liver oil from strictly fresh cod livers by cooking the livers with direct steam. Other suggestions were "steam rendered," "steam pressed," "steam refined," "steam extraction," "steam tried," and "vapour steam process."

In order to eliminate the confusion which now exists.

In order to eliminate the confusion which now exists because of the multiplicity of terms, the Committee recommends the adoption of the term "steam process" to describe the process of removing cod-liver oil from strictly fresh livers by direct steam.

Descriptive Term for Cod-Liver Oil obtained by Chilling and Pressing crude Cod-Liver Oil to remove the Portion that solidifies at 0° C. or any higher Temperature

The terms suggested as descriptive for this process were "cold pressed," "winterised oil," "stearinised," "chilled and pressed," "winter pressed." The majority of replies express a preference for the term "cold pressed cod-liver oil," and the Committee recommends the adoption of this term for cod-liver oil which remains clear at 0° C.

Descriptive Term for Cod-Liver Oil produced from Livers that were not strictly fresh

Some of the terms suggested for this type of oil were "off grade," "old process cod-liver oil," "second grade," "rotted," "No. 2 cod oil," "technical cod-liver oil," "tanners' oil," "steamed No. 2 oil," "off oil," and "untanked cod oil." Since these terms are general rather than specific, and since there was no apparent preference for any of them, the Committee recommends the term "cod oil" for describing oil produced from livers which could no longer be considered as strictly fresh.

Descriptive Term for Cod-Liver Oil that has been bleached, deodorised, neutralised, or subjected to any similar Treatment to improve its Appearance

Many suggestions were received in reply to this inquiry, such as "prepared," "bleached," "refined," "settled cod oil," "refined summer cod-liver oil," "semirefined cod-liver oil," "treated medicinal cod-liver oil," and "double refined." The replies to this question show that there is considerable confusion and uncertainty concerning terminology for this type of oil. Several suggested the term "reconditioned," and that it should be followed by the term or terms descriptive of the process or processes used in refining, namely, "bleaching," "neutralising," "deodorising," etc. The Committee recommends the adoption of this suggestion. As an illustration, "reconditioned (bleached) cod-liver oil "would indicate a cod-liver oil that had been subjected to bleaching to improve its colour, and "reconditioned (neutralised) cod-liver oil "would be descriptive of a cod-liver oil that had been treated with alkali to neutralise its excessive fatty acid content.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Local Reports ENGLAND AND WALES

Birmingham.—The report of the Pharmaceutical Committee from June 1, 1927, to May 31, 1928, contains, inter alia, details of dispensing as follows:—Number of prescriptions, 2,358,507; total value, £76,329 2s. 8d.; average cost of ingredients, 3.35d.; average cost of fees, 4.41d. A number of cases of alleged inaccurate dispensing investigated by the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee were reported to the Committee, who feel that while the number of proved errors has not been excessive, it is still necessary for them to urge chemists to exercise all possible care in dispensing.

Blackburn.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on July 12, a return submitted showed the gradual increase in the cost of chemists' accounts during the last four years. The total cost of prescriptions dispensed was:—1924, £9,399; 1925, £9,403; 1926, £10,918; 1927, £11,513.

London.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee, held on July 17, the following appointments were made:—Chairman, Mr. P. Sparks; Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. H. Jenkin; Secretary, Mr. G. A. Tocher. The retiring chairman, Mr. D. A. Rees, was accorded a vote of thanks. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for the month of March 1928 showed that the margin of error in pricing was 0.02 per cent. The annual report, after amendment, was approved. The secretary reported, inter alia, the results of investigation into complaint regarding the dispensing service. Further instructions were given with a view to preventing irregularities. Particulars relating to the supply of insulin, vaccines, serums, hypodermic syringes and needles during the first quarter of 1928 were also submitted. The results of an extensive investigation with regard to the question of the possible deterioration or decomposition of the alkaloids in ung. belladonnæ, B.P., 1914, were given. Owing to the variable results obtained, the committee considered the subject worthy of full research. The secretary's report was adopted. The Chemists' Service Subcommittee reported on eight cases under the testing scheme. In five cases the Chemists were cautioned, and in the remaining two cases the chemists were censured.

Middlesex.—The bi-monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held recently, Mr. J. D. Cooper (chairman) presiding. The Finance and General Purposes Subcommittee reported the payment of accounts amounting to £23,607 4s. 4d., which included the following to chemists: February accounts (drugs in full and 80 per cent. of fees), £5,464 13s. 4d.; balance of fees, 1927, £208 5s. 11d.; March accounts (drugs in full and 80 per cent. of fees less deductions), £5,663 9s. 10d. The report of the Joint Pricing Committee showed, inter alia, that the average ingredient cost per prescription was 3.9d.; dispensing fee, 4.4d.; frequency per insured person, 4d.; and average total cost per insured person, 3.3d. It was reported that the total number of chemists on the panel was 391.

Newcastle.—It was reported to the North of England Joint Insurance (Prescriptions) Committee that the number of prescriptions issued from December 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928 was 1,606,006. Payment for the prescriptions was £54,674 16s. 11d.

Oxford.—At a meeting of the Oxfordshire Insurance Committee on July 24, it was reported that a prescription dispensed by a panel chemist showed an excess of 33.2 per cent. of one ingredient. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee had held an inquiry, and found that the correct amount of ingredients had been dispensed and that the error had arisen by reason of the prescription having been dispensed in a 6-oz. bottle instead of an 8-oz. one. It was considered that a genuine error had been made, and it was decided that the chemist be warned.

Portsmouth.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee attention was drawn to a case under the Committee's drug-testing scheme in which i was reported that in a sample of mistura alba of the local pharmacopæia submitted to the Committee's analysts there was a deficiency of 14.4 per cent. Of light magnesium carbonate. The chemist had directed that the other portion of the test medicament should be independently analysed, and his analyst reported that the deficiency in the carbonate was 7 per cent. On behalf of the chemist it was stated that the mixture was dispensed from a stock mixture, which was in practice the more accurate method, because of the insolubility of the light magnesium carbonate and the difficulty of getting it to mix readily with water or to enter an ordinary medicine bottle. It was also urged that in dispensing from a Winchester quart bottle and halving the medicament there was possibly some sedimentation or massing of the carbonate, and that additional factor in creating error would be a possible acidity of the magnesium sulphate ordered and the fact that the authorities did not agree regarding the standard amount of water of crystallisation in light magnesium carbonate. In the circumstances the Committee did not regard the error in the ingredient of the lesser therapeutic value as serious, and no action was taken.

Sheffield.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee i was decided that, as the result of a chemist and druggis having opened a new business in the Intake district, revision be made of the insured persons for whom practitioners dispensed at a capitation rate. Two samples of dressings and five of medicine were accepted as correct three further cases were referred to the Joint Service Subcommittee for consideration.

Yarmouth. — The Insurance Committee recently appointed Mr. P. R. Hill, Ph.C., High Street, Gorleston representative on the East Anglian Joint Pricing Committee for the year ensuing. Messrs. A. E. Richmend P. R. Hill and F. E. Whitfield were elected the Pharmaceutical Committee's representatives upon the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee. The return of the Joint Pricing Committee for the first quarter of the year showed 24,907 prescriptions at a cost of £935; ingredient price £488, dispensing fees £447. The average ingredient price per prescription was 4.71d., average dispensing feed. 31d., and the average cost per person 11.10d. The frequency per person was 1.23.

SCOTLAND

Dumfries-shire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on July 18, the clerk submitted a letter from the Panel Committee stating that they had resolved to recommend the imposition of a penalty of £10 on one practitioner in respect of excessive prescribing. The meeting approved the resolution of the Panel Committee. The meeting proceeded to consider a circular from the Scottisl Board of Health suggesting that the Committee take steps and make arrangements for the testing of drugs and appliances supplied by chemists. Dr. Bryson mentioned that the Panel Committee were of opinion that the object in view might be attained under the Sale of Fooc and Drugs Acts. It was unanimously resolved to recommend that it be remitted to the executive committee to confer or communicate, if they think fit, with representatives in Dumfries and Galloway in regard to the suggested arrangements.

Dundee.—The Insurance Committee, on July 18, confirmed the findings of the Panel Committee in respect of four panel doctors to the effect that during the past year the cost of the drugs and appliances ordered by them was excessive, and decided that £12, £5, £10 and £10 respectively should be deducted from their remuneration. The clerk intimated that the Scottish Board of Health had sustained an appeal by a doctor against sfine by the Committee. Dr. R. C. Buist stated that for certain proprietary medicines there was no equivalent in the official list, and the Committee were desirous that a doctor should be able to give these to insured patients as well as to private patients. Should there be an equivalent in the official list, that should be supplied. The Committee agreed to the recommendation. The register showed there were 85,312 insured persons indexed.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those bere quoted even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, August 30

THERE are signs of more activity in certain directions in Mineing Lane, and with the autumn at hand an improve-ment in general demand is looked for. The few changes in crude drugs include firmer prices for calumba, and a further advance in agar-agar. Ergot of all descriptions is cheaper to buy. Menthol has fluctuated; saffron is dearer, while senega and insect flowers are firm; cod-liver oil is offered at rather a wide range of prices. Carnauba wax has sharply advanced after the recent decline. Among pharmaceutical chemicals business has remained quiet throughout. Mercurial salts are 4d. per lb. dearer, following the advance in metal. Citric acid is firmer. Hexamine, milksugar and paraformaldehyde are easier. Business as a whole in the industrial group of chemicals continues slow, with little to note in the way of price alterations. Acetone in the absence of supplies is nominal; arsenic is flat and easier; Acetone in the formaldehyde meets with more inquiry at keen prices. With the exception of cheaper prices for pitch for next season, there are no changes in the coal tar products group. In essential oils the peppermints are the centre of interest, American is firmer, due to reports of weeds in the fields; cajuput and lavender are firmer; gingergrass and palmarosa easier for shipment, and lemon slightly lower owing to absence of demand. In the fixed oils group, continued quiet markets are reported, with a number of products offering in buyers' favour. These include coconut, ground nut, palm kernel, rape, linseed and turpentine. Cotton is much kernel, rape, linseed and turpentine. Cotton is much cheaper on a dull market; on the other hand, palm has recovered on an improved demand, and olive is dearer in some instances.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Agar-agar Menthol Mercurial salts Peppermint oil (U.S.) Saffron Wax, Carnauba	Antimony (Chinese) Cajuput oil Calumba Citric acid Fennel seed (E.I.) Lavender oil Palm oil	Arsenic Coconut oil Gingergrass oil (c.i,f.) Ground nut oil Hexamine Linseed oil Palmarosa oil (c.i,f.) Palm kernel oil Rape oil	Castor oil (Eng.) Cotton oils Ergot Lemon oil Male fern ext. Milk-sugar Paraformaldehyde Pitch Rubber Turpentine

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is dearer at 4s. 9d. per lb. spot for No. 1 Kobe; affoat is quoted at 4s. 8d. c.i.f., and arrival prices vary from 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d. c.i.f., the lower price being for new crop December-January shipment.

ALOES.—Curação is quoted at 70s. per cwt. c.i.f. for t.q.

ANTIMONY is irregular but again firmer for Chinese regulus with sellers asking up to £39 c.i.f. for forward shipment. Chinese shippers seem disinclined to offer at present, and this is having a strengthening effect on the sort posiand this is having a strengthening effect on the spot posi-tion. Spot parcels are now quoted at £39 10s. English high-grade refined is unchanged at £59 10s, to £60. BLISAM TOLU is firm at from 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d. English

BELLADONNA ROOT .- New crop is quoted at from 56s. to

58s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CADMIUM is unchanged, but spot metal remains very firm at 3s. per lb. Terms for parcels afloat or for forward ship-

ment vary down to about 2s. 6d. per lb., but offers are comparatively restricted.

CALUMBA is firmer, with natural sorts offering at 40s. and washed at 42s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt. Sales have been made at above prices, and good quality washed is now in small supply.

EAUPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese slabs are quiet at 2s 3d. per lb. on the spot, and for shipment 2s 1½d. c.i.f. is quoted; ½ oz. tablets are quoted at 2s. 10½d., and B.P. flowers at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

CHANOMILES remain firm, with prime white first pickings of the new Belgian crop offering at 180s. to 190s. per cwt.

and second pickings at 170s. Old crop brown is selling at from 95s, to 100s., and very brown at 85s, on the spot. Buyers hesitate to pay present high prices for new, business being mostly for single bales. There will be practically no French available this year.

CHILLES have had a firmer tendency, Mombasa offering at 140s. to 145s., Zanzibar at 150s., and Japanese 125s. to 135s. per cwt. Capsicums range from 45s. to 50s. for Bombay and 60s. to 65s. for good Nyasaland.

CINCHONA.—At the auction held at Amsterdam on August 22 578 packages Java pharmaceutical bark were and second pickings at 170s. Old crop brown is selling at

August 22 578 packages Java pharmaceutical bark were offered of which 216 bales and 134 cases sold, the total weighing 13,940 kilos and representing 330 kilos. quinine sulphate. The prices paid ranged from 33½ c. to 77¼ c. per

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are easier at 11½d, per lb. on the spot. Sales of August-October shipment have been made at 11¼d, to 10½d, c.i.f, and October-December at 11½d, to 10½d, per lb. The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ending August 25 were nil, and the deliveries 204, leaving a stock of 4,728, against 12,099 in 1927 and 11,412 in 1926. The landings from January 1 to August 25 have been 12,422, against 15,468 in 1927, and the deliveries 15,375 against 10,972 in 1927.

10,972 in 1927.
COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English is 1s. 6d. and C.F.R.
1s. 7½d. per lb. in not less than one-ton lots.
COD-LIVER OLL.—There were signs of more activity, with several inquiries for fairly large quantities, no doubt some consumers being of the opinion that at the lower level of prices it may be advantageous to cover autumn requirements. Certain makers are meeting the market, and would sell at 156s. per barrel c.i.f.; on the other hand, some makers are holding aloof from the market, and in one quarter up to 162s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. Spot oil is obtainable at 162s, per barrel ex wharf London. The Bergen market continues dull and unaltered.

A new Bill provides for the control of the quality of all

A new Bill provides for the control of the quality of all medicinal fish oils made in Norway by which the exportation of these oils is only permitted subject to the products being accompanied by a certificate.

these oils is only permitted subject to the products being accompanied by a certificate.

Corn Products, Etc.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is 23s. per cwt. for August-September delivery and 22s. for October-December. Dutch maize starch powder (ccrnflour) is 16s. per cwt. on the spot. American is 16s. 9d. per cwt., ex store, London, for August-September delivery and 15s. 9d. for October-December, Pearl starch is 16s. 3d. for August-September delivery and 15s. 3d. for October-December, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 22s. on the spot, and American is 20s. ex store, London, for August-September delivery and 20s. for October-December. Dutch dextrin is quoted at 22s. to 26s. per cwt. on the spot as to quality. American canary is 20s. 1½d. per cwt. for August-September delivery and 19s. 7½d. for October-December. White is 19s. 10½d. ex store, London, for August-September delivery and 19s. 4½d. for October-December. Dutch farina is 14s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for forward shipment 14s. per cwt. fo.b. is quoted.

Ergot is cheaper for all descriptions. New crop Spanish is offered at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per 1b. c.i.f., and for Russian from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. c.i.f. is quoted, while old crop Russian for prompt shipment from Hamburg is offered at 2s. c.i.f. Polish is quoted from 1s. 9d. to 2s. c.i.f.. and new crop 2s. 2d. c.i.f. Russian on the spot is about 2s. 3d. Arrivals include 17 bags from Portugal.

Galls.—Chinese are firm at 59s. 6d. c.i.f. for plum shape and 57s. 6d. c.i.f. for ordinary shape.

Gentian.—French is offered at 35s. per cwt. on the spot. Ginger.—West African is steady with spot sellers at 53s. per cwt.; fair washed rough Cochin is 65s.

Gum acacaa at plantal Kordofan sorts is quoted at

Gum Acacha is quiet. Natural Kordofan sorts is quoted at 46s. per cwt on the spot, and at 45s. c.i.f. to arrive; cleaned is 48s. spot, and 46s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive.

Hyprastis is quiet at 16s. 9d. per lb. on the spot. and forward at 16s. 3d. c.i.f.

INSECT FLOWERS are firm. Dalmatian closed near at hand offer at 170s. per cwt., and ungraded Japanese offer at 160s. c.i.f.

Magnesium.—There is a moderate demand for practically all available, prices ranging from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for small ingots, and sticks and powder is 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per

MALE FERN EXT. is cheaper at 3s. 8d. per lb. for 24 to 25

per cent. filicin in cwt. lots.

MENTHOL.—There was a temporary spurt on Saturday last and 20s. was paid on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki, but subsequently prices eased to 19s. 6d. spot. To arrive, October-December shipment is 19s. 6d. c.i.f., and January-Warch 19s. 6if. March, 19s. c.i.f.

March, 198. C.I.I.

Mercury.—Business has been more restricted, partly owing to the difficulty of placing orders, but a fair number of small lots have changed hands for the home trade and export, while inquiries are still reported from the Eastern markets.

The mines have remained in a reserved attitude. Spot quotations stand at about £23 5s. to £23 10s. per bottle, less the usual discount, and so far as can be gathered not much is to be got below these figures. The New York quotation stands at \$130 duty paid.

PEPPER has been irregular: Fair black Singapore is 1s 3\frac{3}{2}d. spot, and August-October shipment is 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. c.i.f.; Lampong is 1s. 2\frac{3}{2}d. spot. To arrive August-October shipment has been sold at 1s. 0\frac{3}{2}d. to 1s. 1d. to 1s. 0\frac{3}{2}d. c.i.f., and October-December at 1s. 0\frac{7}{2}d. to 1s. 1d. to 1s. 0\frac{3}{2}d. c.i.f.; Tellicherry is 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. spot, and January-March shipment 125s. c.i.f.; Alleppy is 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. spot.; White Muntok is 1s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. spot; August-October shipment has been sold at 1s. 7\frac{3}{2}d. to 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 7\frac{7}{2}d. c.i.f., and October-December 1s. 7\frac{3}{2}d. to 1s. 7\frac{7}{2}d. to 1s. 7\fr

RUBBER is again easier, the price of spot having dropped a further \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per lb. This further decline is mainly due to a fairly heavy liquidation of the September position. In spite of this, there has been a fair amount of activity on the spot, and crepe is fully \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per lb. higher than sheet. Furthermore, the premium on the forward positions still continues, in spite of the fact that there is very little speculations are the premium of the specific that there is very little speculations.

runnermore, the premium on the forward positions still continues, in spite of the fact that there is very little speculative business passing at the moment. Arrivals last week totailed 1,746 tons, whilst deliveries amounted to 1,522 tons, showing a slight increase of 224 tons in the stocks; the London stock now stands at 32,815 tons, against 64,259 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—Spot and September, 9d.; October-December, 917d.; January-March, 94d.; April-June, 93d.

Saffron is dearer at from 55s. to 60s. per lb., according to grade. A shortage is being experienced, and supplies of some grades are almost exhausted.

Sarsaparilla is steady. Grey Jamaica is quoted at from 1s. 9d. Lima Jamaica is 1s. 6d. and Honduras roll 2s. 3d.

Seeds.—There has been a little more inquiry and business done during the past week, and prices are as follows:—Mazagan is 16s. 6d. spot, and business has been done at 15s. 6d. to 16s. c.i.f. for August-September shipment. In Saffi, business has been done at 15s. 9d. c.i.f. on a sample for August-September shipment. Cumin.—Mallese is 54s. spot and 46s. c.i.f. is quoted forward. Moroeco is 47s. spot Saffi, business has been done at 15s. 9d. c.i.f. on a sample for August-September shipment. CUMIN.—Maltese is 54s. spot and 46s. c.i.f. is quoted forward. Morocco is 47s. spot and 46s. c.i.f. is quoted for forward shipment. CORIANDER.—Morocco is 22s. spot, and sellers quote 20s. c.i.f. for August-September. Russian is 22s. spot. FENUGREEK remains firm at 17s. spot, and 17s. e.i.f. is quoted forward. HEMP.—Manchurian is 20s. on the spot. LINSEED.—Mazaean is 20s. 6d. spot. with sellers at 18s. c.i.f. for September-October shipment. Mustard.—English is 28s. on the spot. DILL is 21s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. FENNEL.—Indian is firmer at 60s. spot and 55s. c.i.f. for forward shipment. Dutch CARAWAY is 36s. per cwt. c.i.f.

SENEGA remains firm at 5s. per 1b. on the spot, with rather more demand. To arrive 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted, with rather a higher tendency.

SHELLAC has been dull and easier, with usual standard TN orange quality closing at 220s.; fine orange is 230s. to 330s., pure button 240s., and AC cakey 230s. To arrive, the sales include TN for September-October shipment at 207s. 6d. c.i.f., closing sellers at 200s. for July-August, August-September and September-October shipment. For delivery October has been sold at 212s. 6d. to 213s. 6d., December at 212s. 6d. to 205s. and March at 202s. 6d.

SQUILL.—Fair white new crop just landing can be had at 26s. per cwt. C.i. f. arrivals comprise 40 bales from Catania.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—Good green Hungarian are quoted at 57s. 6d. per cwt. c.i. f.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—Good green Hungarian are quoted at 57s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.
VALERIAN ROOT.—Belgian is firmer at 52s. 6d. per cwt.

c.i.f. to come forward.

C.1.f. to come forward.

Wax (VEGETABLE).—Carnauba is dearer, a decided change having taken place; fatty grey is now 120s. and prompt shipment is 115s. c.i.f.; chalky is 120s. and 116s. c.i.f.; Primera is 205s. spot and 190s. c.i.f.; Baixa is 200s. spot; Mediana is 190s. spot and 180s. c.i.f. Japanese is steady at 82s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for shipment 75s. 6d. cif. is quoted. e.i.f. is quoted.

Essential Oils

The close of the holiday month discloses no improvement in the state of business, but it is expected that buying should be heavier next month. The chief interest is in the peppermints, the American being firmer following reports of weedy fields and the Japanese dementholised showing unusual fluctuations. Cajuput and lavender are firmer, gingergrass and palmarosa easier for shipment, and lemon slightly lower.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is very firm, though in weak demand at 2s. 23d, per lb. c.i.f. in leads or eases. On the spot 2s, 4d, is asked in large quantities.

Bay is quoted at 7s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for 50-55 per

cent, phenols.

BERGAMOT is unchanged at 23s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 23s. c.i.f. for 37-38 per cent. l.a. It is rumoured that the erop will be about 35 per cent. below that of last year.

CAJUPUT is again firmer at 2s, 11d. to 3s. per lb. on the spot as to quantity for genuine.

CANANGA.—Java is unchanged on the spot at 11s. 6d. per lb.

but the demand is very poor.

CASCARILLA is quoted at 55s, per oz, for genuine own

CASSIA.—Guaranteed free from alcohol, 80-85 per cent. c.a., is quoted at 5s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., with the spot value at 6s. 1½d. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—No change is recorded, Ceylon being steady at 1s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, and 1s. 6d. c.i.f. Java is worth 1s. 11d. on the spot, and 1s. 10d. c.i.f. is freely quoted. COPAIBA is scarce on the spot at 3s. 3d. per lb.

FENNEL .- New crop Hungarian sweet is quoted at 8s. per

lb. c.i.f.

Geranium.—Bourbon is firm at 18s. to 18s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, with the forward position at 17s. 11d. c.i.f. Algerian on the spot is available at 14s. 6d. per lb., but a cable at the beginning of the week asked 17s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., which if confirmed should mean high prices.

Gingergrass.—The spot value is 8s. 3d, per lb., and for shipment the position is easier at 8s. 6d. c.i.f.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Genuine Hungarian new crop is quoted at 7s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., while old crop on the spot is worth about 8s. 6d. per lb. The B.P. quality is being quoted at 6s. per lb. c.i.f.

6s, per lb. c.i.f.

LAVENDER.—The price of new crop at the recent fair in France was firmer at 14s. per lb. in ton lots. The of is offered at this figure somewhat cautiously and without engagement, which would indicate that higher prices are expected. Meantime the spot value is unchanged at 14s, 6d to 15s, per lb. for 38-40 per cent., according to quantity.

LEMON.—Sicilian is variously quoted on the spot at from 14s, to 14s, 9d, per lb. The position forward has eased down slightly owing to lack of business, and is now 14s, 6d, to 14s, 9d, c.i.f.

to 14s. 9d. c.i.f.

LEMONGRASS is unchanged at 3s. 21d. per lb. on the spot

and 3s, 1d, c.i.f.

Lime,—West Indian distilled is worth about 25s, per lb

Mandarin is quoted at 35s, per lb, on the spot, but the
demand is small.

demand is small.

Orange is devoid of interest in spite of the genuine shortage prevailing. Preliminary news from Sicily on the new crop predicts a 10 per cent, shortage on last year's production, so that prices are not likely to fall much further. Good brands of Sicilian are worth about 27s. or the spot, although second hand parcels could be had at less West Indian is worth about 24s, on the spot.

Palmarosa.—East Indian is quoted at 12s. 6d. per lb. or the spot and at 12s. 6d. c.i.f.

PALMAROSA.—East Indian is quoted at 12s. 6d. per lb. or the spot and at 12s. 6d. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—The position of America is much firmer, and there is a healthier tone following the recent decline. Offers have been refused, and it is reported that distiller are holding stocks for higher prices. The feeling is that there will be two distinct sections this year—providers of the genuine product and those selling an inferior weedy oil. The crop is admittedly a "record" one, but owing to the low market prices, growers have been unable to pay for the necessary labour to keep their fields free from weeds, and many plantations are overgrown with grubs. In spite of this, oil is being produced from such crops, and this will account for the low quotations, offered in the hope of selling material which would otherwise be impossible to dispose of. Including such oils in the estimates of this year's yield gives an erroneous idea of the position, as a definite shortage of really good quality genuine oil is probable. Buying or gives an erroneous idea of the position, as a definite shortage of really good quality genuine oil is probable. Buying or the other side continues to be very heavy, and this has brought the forward quotations to 14s. and 14s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. The spot value is from 14s. to 14s, 6d. per lb. H.G.H. on the spot is worth 19s. 6d. per lb., London terms and 18s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Japanese dementholised was firmer at the end of last week, up to 8s, being paid, but subsequently eased down to 7s. 6d. per lb. again on the spot for Kobayashi and/or Suzuki. August-September shipment is quoted 7s. 5d. per lb. e.i.f. October-December is now 7s. 1½d. per lb.; January-March 7s. per lb. Franco-Mitcham has been sold on the spot at 26s. per lb.

Petitgrain.—Paraguayan is now being quoted at 7s. 9d.

Petitgrain.—Paraguayan is now being quoted at 7s. 9d.

per lb. on the spot.

ROSEMARY.—More business has been done, the finest grade being worth 2s. 2d. per lb. on the spot, with other grades down to 1s. 11d. per lb.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE).—The demand for Cayenne is so poor that prices are almost a matter for negotiation, though nominally the figure is 8s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Brazilian is worth about 7s. 3d. per lb. spot.

Sassafras .- Natural American is quoted at 3s. 8d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Natural American is quoted at 5s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot 4s. 6d. per lb. is ruling.

SPEARMINT is quoted at 18s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., with the spot value about 19s. per lb.

SPIKE.—The fear that distillation would be neglected owing to the unprofitable prices ruling is reported to have materialised, although the crop was a good one. The spot value of Spanish is now 3s. 1d. per lb., but the forward position is unsettled, as, in the circumstances, it is difficult to buy at all to buy at all.

THYME.—Short crops in Spain are reported. The thymol containing crop was negligible, and the other which is now in progress is also going to be short. The spot value of the 28-30 per cent. phenols is 3s. 6d. per lb., with that of the 65 per cent. phenols at 5s. per lb. WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM) on the spot is worth 12s. per lb., with the forward position at 11s. to 11s. 3d. c.i.f. WORMWOOD is still very scarce, with the value now 50s. per lb on the spot.

per lb. on the spot.

per lb. on the spot.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period August 22 to August 28 (inclusive):—Amber (Pol.), 1 dm.; bay (B.W.I.), 11 cs.; camphor (Jp.) 35 cs., (Ch.) 26 dm., (U.S.) 2 dm.; cassia (Ch.), 25 cs.; citronella (Cey.) 25 dm., (Strs.) 8 dm.; eucalyptus (Sp.), 3 dm.; lavender (Br. Ind.) 1 dm. (Sp.) 1 dm.; lemon (Ger.) 5 cs., (It.) 38 cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.) 20 dm., (B.W.I.) 2 dm.; lilac (Ger.), 1 cs.; lime (B.W.I.) 6 cs., (Ger.) 1 cs.; neroli (Fr.), 1 cs.; orris (U.S.), 1 cs.; patchouli (Ger.) 2 cs., (Strs.) 4 cs., (U.S.) 5 cs.; peppermint (Jp.), 120 cs., (U.S.) 16 cs., (Cey.) 10 cs., (Fr.) 5 cs.; pimento (B.W.I.), 5 dm.; rose (Fr.), 2 dm.; rosewood (Braz.), 3 dm.; sage (Sp.), 1 dm.; sandalwood (Br. Ind.) 40 cs., (Holl.) 3 cs.; sassafras (U.S.), 1 dm.; thyme (Sp.), 1 dm.; undescribed (Fr.) 31 cs., (Br. Ind.) 5 cs., (U.S.) 1 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

Business remains quiet throughout this section, while competition is very keen. Mercurial salts are 4d. per lb. higher all round; citric acid is firmer, and paraformaldehyde easier.

ACETANILIDE is steady on a quiet market; B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN continues to be quoted at about 7s. 9d. to

ANDOPYRIN continues to be quoted at about 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb.; market dull.

Aspirin is meeting with the usual demand with prices steady at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., as to quantity. Some isolated offers might be slightly less.

Atropine.—The pure alkaloid is quoted at 11s. to 11s. 6d. per oz. as to quality, and the sulphate at 8s. 6d. to 9s. 2d.

per oz.

BARBITONE continues slow of sale, with dealers quoting at

about 5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE is unchanged with quantities in carboys at 1s, 11d, and small lots at 2s, 1d, per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is steady on a quiet market at 2s. 10d. per

lo., in five-kilo parcels.

BISMUTH SALTS continue about steady; carbonate, 9s. 9d.; subnitrate, 8s. 3d. per lb., in cwt. lots. Browides continue unchanged on quotation with a limited BROMDES continue unchanged on quotation with a limited business being done; dealers quote ammonium about 1s. 11d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, about 1s. 7½d.; granular, about 1s. 7d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10d. per 1b., for quantities, in cases. British makers' list prices: Ammonium, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 1d.; potassium, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9¾d.; sodium, 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per 1b.

Calcium Luctate continues in fair demand, with prices about 1s. 11d. to 2.2d. per 1b. as to quantity.

about 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., as to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steady with the usual spot business noving; duty paid crystals, 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to

quantity.

CITRIC ACID is firmer, it being difficult to buy foreign crystals (B.P.) below 1s. 11\(^3\)d. to 2s. per lb. on the spot, and to come forward (delivery in a month or so), 1s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. Spot stock is now much reduced, a recent large order, which could only be partially filled, clearing weak sellers.

COCAINE.—Makers quote cocaine hydrochloride in 1-oz. tins at 15s. 3d.; 16-oz., 14s. 6d.; 25-oz., 13s. 10d. per oz.; cocaine alkaloid is—1 oz., 16s. 7d.; 16 oz., 15s. 11d.; 25 oz., 15s. 3d. per oz.

15s. 3d. per oz.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) continues quiet with spot offers at about 1s, 8d, to 1s, 8½d, per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is slow of sale; spot supplies offered at about 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE remains dull with the market quoted at about 4s. 6d, to 4s. 8d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Competition continues exceedingly keen and isolated your charmonic and a property of the market small crystals. isolated very cheap offers are on the market; small crystals, about ls. 11d.; free running crystals, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per lb.; slightly more for small parcels.

Hydroquinone is unchanged but steady; business has been fair; half-ton lots, 3s. 7½de; 7-lb. parcels, 4s. 6d. per lb.

Lactic acid continues at the agreed prices; five-ton lots, ls. 6½d.; one ton, 1s. 7½d.; ten cwt., 1s. 8½d.; two cwt., ls. 9½d.; one cwt., 1s. 10½d. per lb., carboys free, carriage paid.

MERCURIALS.—Owing to the much higher prices for metal, the makers of mercurial salts advanced their prices on August 27 by 4d. per lb. all round, and now quote as follows:-

For assorted lots or contracts

	Under 112 lb.	Not less than 112 lb.
Ammoniated lump, B.P. (white precip.) powder Bichloride lump, B.P. (corros. sub.) powder, B.P. or granular Chloride, B.P. (calomei) Red oxide cryst., B.P. (red precip.) yellow oxide, B.P. Yellow oxide, B.P.	Per lb. s. d. 6 4 6 5 6 2 5 7 6 9 7 11 7 5	Per lb. s. d. 6 3 6 4 6 1 5 6 6 8 7 10 7 4 7 2
Persulphate white, B.P.C. Sulphide black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph. 50 per cent.)	6 6	6 5

METHYL SALUCYLATE (B.P.) remains very quiet and is unsteady; quoted from about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL is unchanged with the market slow;

quoted at about 8s, 9d, per lb.

Milk Sugar.—Dutch B.P. powder is cheaper at from 55s.

Milk Sugar.—Dutch B.P. powder is cheaper at from 55s. to 56s. 6d. per cwt. in cases as to quantity.
Parformaldehyde is slightly easier with quantities in kegs down to 1s. 7½d. per lb.; small parcels, about 1s. 9d. per lb., for 100 per cent. powder.
Paraldehyde is quiet and unchanged. Quantities in carboys, 1s. 1d.; small lots in bottles, 1s. 3d. per lb.
Phenacetin is steady and a limited business is moving; quoted from 2s, 4d, to 2s, 6d, per lb., as to quantity.
Phenazone is unchanged and slow of sale; quoted from 3s. 9d, in cwt. lots; small parcels, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d. per lb.
Phenolphthalein continues at the agreed prices of 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb.; market rather dull.
Potassium iodide.—The official price for cwt. lots is 16s. 8d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is very steady, but business remains slow; in drums, 5½d.; small parcels, 6d. per lb. RESORCIN is steady with a little business moving; quantities from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d. per lb. SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is maintained at about 1s. 3d. as a minimum price for quantities up to 1s. 6d. per lb., for small

SALOL is unchanged at controlled prices; two cwt., 2s. 3d.; one cwt., 2s. 4½d.; 56 lbs., 2s. 5d.; small parcels, 2s. 6d. per lb.

Santonin.-The official price for one kilo parcels is £60

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) has been quiet of late, but prices are steady for foreign powder at 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., for quantities; small parcels, from 1s. 8d.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains dull; quoted on spot

at about 7s. 10d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues unchanged, and business has been limited; crystals, about 1s. 7½d.; powder, about 1s. 6½d, per lb., for quantities in cases; slightly more for cwt. or less.

SULPHONAL is offered on spot at about 6s. 6d. per lb.; market remains dull.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. leviss is offered on spot in one-cwt.

lots at from 2s. 10d. per lb.; small parcels, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) remain quiet with quoted prices unchanged at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for quantities of foreign.

TERPIN HYDRATE remains slow of sale with quantities to come forward at about 1s. 5d. per lb., or a shade less.

THEOBROMINE.—Pure alkaloid is quoted at from 7s. 6d. to

THEOBROMINE.—Pure alkaloid is quoted at from 78, 6d. to 8s per lb., and theobromine sodium salicylate at 5s. 3d. per lb.

Thymol is quiet with fine white synthetic offering from about 9s. 6d. per lb., in cwt. lots.

VANILIN (100 per cent, from cloves) is still dull with dealers offering at about 16s. 6d. to 17s. per lb. Home makers' list price from about 17s.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, August 29.

THERE is little to comment upon as regards alterations in the market. Acetone continues nominal with supplies lack-ing. Arsenic is easier. Business as a whole is slow.

products.

ACETIC ACID is unchanged on a quiet market; 80 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66,

barreis; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £00, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex store. Actione.—There has as yet been no development; the spot market is nominal with practically no supplies available. Prices for new supplies from the Continent may be issued next week.

ALUM remains quiet and unchanged; lump, £8 7s. 6d. to £8 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less forward in

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) continues in fair demand on spot with 93.95 per cent, in loaned cylinders steady at 9d, to 11d. per lb., carriage paid; slightly less for contracts.

Ammonium chloride.—Grey galvanising is quict with spot prices steady; quantities in casks, £21 per ton, ex store;

prices steady; quantities in casks, £21 per ton, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

Arsenic.—Demand is limited and sellers of white Cornish are easier to deal with, quoting from £16 10s. to £16 15s. f.o.r. mines, for 99 per cent. powder. Mexican high-grade is quite nominal at £17, c.i.f. Liverpool.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is moving in fair quantities on a steady market; 98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals, £9 to £9 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; forward, £7 15s. f.o.b. Continent,

BLEACHING POWDER continues a keen market for a limited business; contracts from £6 12s. 6d.; small spot lots, £7 per ton, carriage paid.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Export business continues quiet, and the f.o.b. price for casks is about £25 10s., less 5 per cent. Makers are now making preparations for their output for next season.

CREAM OF TARTAR is not meeting with much business; B.P. quality, foreign, is offered on spot at about 94s. to 95s. per cwt., less 2^1_2 per cent., as to quantity.

FORMALDEHYDE has been receiving more inquiry; market is keen; 40 per cent. by volume, £37 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for big business.

FORMIC ACID is steady but quiet; 85 per cent., £46 to £46 12s. 6d. per ton, in carboys.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL continues to move off on spot with good 99 to 100 per cent. material steady at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid.

Oxale acro has been a little more active with the market

steady at £29 15s. to £30 per ton, ex wharf; cwt. lots, 33s.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Business remains decidedly quiet; Convention prices are unchanged; 38 to 92 per cent. solid, spot, less than one ton, £36 15s.; one to five tons, £33 5s.; five to fifteen tons, £32 15s, per ton, in drums, ex store; 30s. per ton less c.i.f. in all cases.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is still in poor demand; quantities to come forward from 2gd. per lb., ex wharf; small spot parcels, about 34d.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is steady but distinctly quiet; commercial quality in two-cwt. drums, 5 dd. per lb., ex

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE continues in fair request; quantities from £63 10s. to £65 10s. per ton, in casks; single casks, 7d.; small parcels, 7½d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC is steady, but business remains poor; dog-tooth crystals, £29; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £18 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

SODIUM ACETATE is well maintained on a short market at

£20 10s, per ton, in casks, cx store.

Sodium chlorate remains flat; quantities to come forward, 23d, per lb.; small spot parcels from 3d, ex store.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is steady and meeting with a fair demand; dealers quote pea crystals in one cwt. kegs at £15 to £15 2s. 6d.; commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 per ton, carriage paid to buyers' station.

SODIUM NITRATE.—A scale of prices, in five ton lots at railway stations, has been fixed for Great Britain, rising monthly from July-August until the spring months, and is as follows:—August-September, £10; October, £10 2s.; November, £10 4s.; December, £10 6s.; January, £10 8s.; February, £10 10s.; March, £10 12s.; April, £10 13s. per ton. There is an extra price of 10s. for Ireland.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE.—Business has been fairly good; quantities from 43d. per lb., in casks; small spot parcels, from 5d. per lb.

5d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHIDE remains slow of sale so far as dealers are concerned; 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £9 5s.; broken, £10 5s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR is very steady with a fair demand, and American crude ranges from about £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d., and

quotations for Sicilian flowers are £12 7s. 6d.; refined ground, £11, and roll £9 15s. per ton, all c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Conditions in this market are generally unchanged except that pitch is again slightly cheaper for next scason. Business remains quiet in most

Fixed Oils, etc.

Fixed Oils, etc.

Quiet markets continue to be reported in this section, and a number of slight, reductions in values are noted. Acmouls remain quiet, but fairly steady; eccomut and/or palm kernel, 38s.; groundnut, 51s.; soya, 27s. 6d. spot. Castor is still dull and slightly easier; pharmaceutical, 49s.; first pressings, 44s.; second pressings, 41s. 6d. per cwt. spot, in barrels in not less than one ton lots; Italian water-white in cases is 67s. ex wharf and 64s. c.i.f. Cocontr is quiet and slightly easier; deodorised, spot, 46s.; Ceylon, 38s. 3d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 54s. c.i.f. Cotton.—Values are much cheaper with the market dull; deodorised, 41s.; common cdible, 40s.; soapmaking, 36s.; crude, 34s. 6d. spot. Groundnut; is quiet and slightly easier; deodorised, 49s.; crude Oriental, 41s. c.i.f. Palm kernel is dull and easier; deodorised, 44s.; crude, 39s. 6d. spot. Palm.—Prices show some recovery on the week and business has been better; the market closes steady; Lagos, 35s.; softs, 34s. 3d.; medium, 34s. 3d.; hards, 34s. 9d.; bleached, 36s. 9d. spot. Rape is quiet and easier; refined, 44s. 6d.; crude, 42s. 6d. spot. Sova continues dull and unchanged; deodorised, 39s.; crude, 55s. 6d. spot. Linseed (Raw, naked).—Prices for all positions show little alteration on the week; the market has been mostly quiet; on spot, 28s. 6d.; September, 27s. 74d.; October-December, 27s. 75d.; January-April, 28s. 1½d.; boiled oil, spot, 32s. 3d.; Hull, on spot, 27s. 10½d.; September, 27s. 10½d. The reduced level, however, sellers are not cager, and the market is seemingly showing some little resistance. London spot closes casier at 41s. 9d.; September-December, 42s. 9d. per cwt. In America the recent floods are still affecting the receipts, but general buying is reported restricted. Deliveries for last week h

Ergot Imports Case Postponed

IMBILITY to secure desired witnesses caused the postponement of the hearing set for August 1 on the application of Howard W. Ambruster for an injunction against the United States Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent them from permitting an entry of crgot of rye not meeting the requirements of the United States Pharmacopæia (C. & D., August 18, p. 277). Attorneys for Mr. Ambruster stated that they were unable to secure material witnesses at this time and asked that the case be taken off the trial calendar. By this procedure the case can come up only by mutual consent of both parties, and probably will not be called until the opening of the regular fall term of court in October, when it will have to wait its fall term of court in October, when it will have to wait its turn on the regular calendar.

Italian Tartaric and Citric Acids

Italian Tartaric and Citric Acids
The Societa per l'Industria Chimica Italiana Appula of
Milan and the Fabbrica Chimica Arenella of Palermo are
the chief Italian producers of tartaric acid. The Appula
has recently passed under the control of the Distillerie
Italiane, the largest Italian distiller of alcohol. Among
other raw materials the Distillerie Italiane uses grape cake
for distilling alcohol, and has plans for the development of
the distillation of this product on a large scale. Hence the
interest of the company in the manufacture of tartaric
products. The Appula and the Arenella have agreements
with the German tartaric acid producers, Joh. A. Benckiser
of Ludwigshafen and C. N. Boehringer Sons of NiederIngelheim, covering allocation of markets, price fixing and
division of proceeds. This agreement was reached in the
autumn of 1925 and is to continue to August 1930.

Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Sale of Poisons

SIR,—Chemists and druggists are privileged persons, and, as usual, we pay for our privileges in the form of a rather expensive education and a fancy fee'd examination. rather expensive education and a fancy fee'd examination. What are these privileges?—my mistake in using the plural, we have only one, the privilege of selling poisons. There is even a trap in the one and only privilege. If I weigh, wrap and label according to law a packet of salt of lemon, and my wife in my temporary absence supplies a "Society" inspector with two pennyworth, I am fined by the majesty of the law to the tune of £5. This morning I was asked for some "cyanide for wasps." I did not know my customer by name, but I knew him well by sight and believe him to be a fit and proper person to have sight and believe him to be a fit and proper person to have what he requested; but I was compelled to get introduced what he requested; but I was compelled to get introduced to him by someone whom I legally knew. So far so good. I made the usual entries in the poison-book, got his signature, and then found that I had no cyanide; so I promised to get him some in an hour's time. I went to a big firm of "horticulturalists" in the district and simply asked for a pound. They did not know me. "Jack, get a pound of cyanide cubes"—Jack being an undersized urchin who ought to be still at school. The cyanide was forthcoming and was handed to me without a label. "Here, my son," I said, "don't-you label this stuff?" "You can have it labelled if you like," was the answer. I liked; paid my money and wished Jack good day; and my cyanide is installed in my poison-cupboard with locked I fixed; paid my money and wished Jack good day; and my cyanide is installed in my poison-cupboard with locked doors. In the face of that, can anyone tell me the cash value of the "privilege" for which we pay so dearly? Now I will resume my studies for that Bachelorship of Pharmacy—I don't think.—Yours, etc.,

PILL-Monger (30/7).

Examination Requirements

Sir,-In the syllabus for the Irish Free State qualifica-Sm.—In the syllabus for the Irish Free State qualifica-tion, and also the one for Northern Ireland, the term of apprenticeship is definitely laid down, and one cannot help thinking that it would have been more satisfactory if such a course had been adopted in this country with some provision to ensure that the apprentice really was trained in pharmacy during that period. At present the student has to put in 1,160 hours at collegiate work alone, and it is obvious that a period of two years is not nearly long enough for all his other training. To my mind it would have been better to have specified a four-years' apprenticeship with time allotted for classes years' apprenticeship with time allotted for classes compulsorily. I am pleased to read your remarks on the term "elementary knowledge" used in the syllabus; this has long been a sore point. Fortunately, the recognised teachers in pharmacy keep themselves in touch with the examinations and generally know what is expected; but the syllabus should certainly be more definite, as some examiners' ideas are more elastic than definite, as some examiners' ideas are more elastic than others, and what might seem elementary to them might sound very advanced to a candidate. I note also that the results of the examinations continue to show an the results of the examinations continue to show an absence of systematic training. Unfortunately, this complaint seems to apply to shop work as well; although the standard of education is being raised more and more, and although numbers get qualified each year, it is still difficult to find a junior who is really competent behind the counter. Surely, with all this alteration of the examinations, the time has come to inquire whether the ordinary retail business worked under modern conditions can spare the time and material to afford the apprentice the opportunity to make galenicals and acquire apprentice the opportunity to make galenicals and acquire an all-round experience of dispensing. In my own business, what with local competition in prices and the rush of Insurance scripts in the evening, I could not do justice to an apprentice as I consider it should be done, and therefore I never have one.—Yours truly, JUSTITIA (14/8).

The Small Limited Company

SIR,—What impels pharmacists (and others) to form companies is no doubt the desire to bring in new capital and to limit individual liability. Also, maybe, in the event of death of the person primarily interested reorganisation of the business is easier to arrange. The reorganisation of the business is easier to arrange. The weakness, considered from the point of view of the creditor, is that so much can be done before all preliminaries are completed. Most people seem to be hypnotised by the name "So-and-So, Ltd." and consequently goods appear to be readily obtained; but if it happens that payments are in default, the difficulty is to get anyone to move in the matter. We are apt to grumble at some of the consequences of present-day legislation, but it is a comfort to know that the multitude of inspectors call impartially on the just and the unjust—hours of closing, Health Insurance get attended unjust-hours of closing, Health Insurance get attended to, and sooner or later someone from the Pharmaceutical Society is sure to turn up.—Yours, etc.,
EXPERIENTIA (26/8).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

A Quinine and Salicylate Mixture

SIR,-Is it possible to make an elegant mixture of the following? :-

Sodii salicyl.	•••	•••		gr. x.
Quin. sulph.	•••	,	•••	gr. iss.
Ac. sulph. dil.	•••	•••	•••	mij.
Tr. gelsem	•••	•••	•••	mvijss.
Syr. aurant.	•••	•••	***	zss.
Aq	•••	•••		₹ss.
	You	ırs tr		
			7 0	

J. G. A. (27/7).

[The salicylate of quinine formed in the mixture can be rendered diffusible with compound tragacanth powder, gr. v. to the ounce.]

An Iron-and-Ammonium-Citrate Test

SIR,—Is there any way of dispensing the following without a precipitate being formed?:—

Ferri et am. cit. ... Magnes. sulph. 5ij. 9ij. 5ij. 9ij. ... ad 3viij. Aq. chlorof. ... Yours faithfully, Carbon (14/7).

[The formation of deposits in mixtures containing iron and ammonium citrate and magnesium sulphate is a well-known difficulty. It occurs only with certain samples, and some manufacturers and wholesale drug-gists test their iron and ammonium citrate with magnesium sulphate solution to ensure that there shall be no incompatibility. The subject of the variation in the composition and properties of iron and ammonium citrate with different methods of manufacture is a complex one. Further information will be obtained by reference to papers read at the British Pharmaceutical Conferences in 1002 and 1009. 1927 and 1928. At the Cheltenham Conference in July, during the discussion on the paper by Mr. Ferrey (C. & D., July 28, p. 121) on this subject, the suggestion was made that the addition of from 5 to 10 per cent. of glycerin to mixtures containing iron and ammonium citrate with Epsom salts would prevent deposition.

Subscriber's Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Dog Fat

 $C.\ A.\ C.\ (25/8)$, replying to an inquiry in the $C.\ \&\ D.$, August 25, p. 267, as to what is generally supplied as dog fat, states that the genuine article is obtainable in this country at an address which he has given us.

Warnings

A London pharmacist (30/8) writes to the effect that a man (or more than one) is telephoning to chemists for goods worth about 5s. and asking for change for £1 to be sent by the messenger; on the messenger's arrival outside the address given, he flurries him with a sealed empty envelope and makes off with goods and change.

We are informed by Mr. H. N. Stroud (John Richardson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd.) that a man recently in Messrs. Richardson's employ for a short period is using a reference purporting to have been given to him by Mr. Stroud and signed accordingly, the fact being that no such reference has been applied for or given. Since this warning was received further information of the same character has reached us.

Legal Queries

W. R. (14/8).—Lysol should be labelled "contains 50 per cent. of cresols—Poison," or, if the preparation is made in accordance with the formula contained in the B.P. or B.P.C., either "Liq. Cresol Sap. B.P.—Poison," or "Liq. Cresol Glycerin. B.P.C.—Poison," whichever is applicable.

R. P. M. (15/8) carries on in Ireland a business that consists largely in the sale of veterinary specialities. A former manager of the business is canvassing "R. P. M.'s" customers and offering them preparations made in accordance with "R. P. M.'s" formulas, some of which are sold by "R. P. M." under a registered trade mark. Has he any legal redress? [In our view, according to English law, "R. P. M." has no redress unless the former manager is competing with him in according to English law, "R. P. M." has no redress unless the former manager is competing with him in violation of the terms of a "radius agreement" in a contract of service, or is selling the specialities under "R. P. M.'s" trade marks, or in some other way "passing off" the goods as being "R. P. M.'s." In either of these cases "R. P. M." could bring an action against the former manager for damages and an injunction. The mere fact that the former manager is selling to "R. P. M.'s" customers goods made according to the same formulas as those sold by "R. P. M." is not, in our view, actionable. We assume that none of the specialities is the subject of a patent.]

K. G. (15/8), as executor, has been making quarterly

K. G. (15/8), as executor, has been making quarterly payments to the widow of a testator. Recently the widow died, and as her relatives had had nothing to do with her, "K. G." obtained an estimate for the funeral and her, "K. G." obtained an estimate for the funeral and sent it to her eldest son. This son wired "make arrangements as arranged" and attended the funeral, which "K. G" arranged. Now the son declines to pay the funeral expenses. Can the undertaker sue him? Can "K. G." be held liable to pay the account merely because he made the arrangements on behalf of the relatives? [The funeral expenses will be payable out of the widow's estate, and the claim should be made against relatives? [The funeral expenses will be payable out of the widow's estate, and the claim should be made against her executor or administrator. We cannot say whether "K. G." has incurred any personal liability to the undertaker, as we do not know whether he placed the order with them merely as agent for the relatives; but, if he has to pay the undertaker, "K. G." will have a right to be reimbursed out of the estate. Clearly, the undertaker can sue either "K. G." or the eldest son, or both, according to the circumstances in which the order was accepted by him.]

was accepted by him.]

Serum (6/7) occupies premises which consist of three floors, the top floor being sublet unfurnished. Is the income from this source free from income tax, or does it form part of "Serum's" taxable income? Having commenced business on January 1, 1926, "Serum" is under the impression that his first year's income is assessable for the year 1927-1928, but the inspector of taxes want to assess it for 1926-1927. If he does this, it means that the same income is taxed twice; surely this is not correct? [If "Serum" is the owner occupier of the premises, any income from letting part of the premises would not be taxable, as his income is the amount of the Schedule A net assessment. If, however, part of the premises are vacated and re-let, the income amount of the Schedule A nct assessment. If, however, part of the premises are vacated and re-let, the income should be set off against the rent charge for profit purposes under Schedule D. The inspector of taxes is correct in assessing "Serum" for the year 1926-1927, i.e., from January 1 to April 5, 1926, and the basis upon which this is calculated is on the profits for the full year from the commencement of business. For the 1927-1928 year tax will be computed on the profits of the first year's trading also.1 the first year's trading also.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Radix (10/7).—FURNITURE POLISH.—This is a bright yellow liquid, coloured artificially, of complex composi-tion. It appears to consist of a form of kerosene, which may be a paraffin turpentine substitute, with a little linseed oil, say, 5 per cent., and sufficient amyl acetate to correct the odour.

S. W. (18/7).—SLEEPING DRAUGHT.—This is a dark sherry-coloured liquid, of s.g. 1.07, smelling slightly of chloroform, containing 20 grains of potassium bromide, and probably the same quantity of chloral hydrate per fluid ounce. A small quantity of a vegetable tincture also appears to be present.

E. J. (25/7).—CONDITION POWDER FOR DOG.—The sample was a white powder weighing two grains. It consists of lactose with a very small quantity of arsenic.

(26/7).—Colouring for Lemonade Powder. The colouring agent in the lemonade powder submitted has in general the properties of Naphthol Yellow "S," which is the synthetic yellow dye generally approved for use in foods, and is probably a variety of it, although it does not answer one of the recognised tests.

Phænix (7/8).—Leg paint for horses.—This is a very dark liquid, s.g. 1.06, containing 5.5 per cent. of iodine, dissolved in what appears to be a mixture of equal volumes of methyl salicylate and liquid paraffin, together with a little camphor. It is stated to be useful in the treatment of bog spavin and strains generally. The paint is applied once or twice daily for seven days, omitted for a few days and then repeated, or it may be painted on lightly every day, according to the condition of the leg.

D. A. D. (22/8).—Prescription charge.—According to the C. & D. Costing System the charge for the prescription would be 3s. 2d.

J. W. S. (25/8).—Oxidising from and steel.—The articles should be thoroughly cleansed, preferably by boiling in a soda solution, then dip them in the following, or apply it with a soft brush:—

Mercury perchloride
Bismuth chloride ...
Copper chloride ...
Hydrochlorio acid ...
Alcohol 2 parts ... 1 part ••• *** ... 6 parts ••• 5 parts 5 parts Water

Allow the articles to dry, then place them for half an hour in clean boiling water. Another method is to plunge the articles in a 1-in-10 solution of potassium bicarbonate, dry in the air, and then hold for two minutes over a clear fire. Repeat several times. By raising the temperature an intense black may be obtained.

J. C. (25/88).—Spirit gum.—See C. & D., 1927, I, 538.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," September 14, 1878

Irish Hospitality at the Conference

Most cordially and liberally had the chemists and druggists of Ireland provided for their visitors. . . The day following the meetings all "foreigners" were invited to a series of entertainments, which, commencing at tolerably early morn, was kept going without any flagging until close upon midnight. A long special train left Harcourt Street Station at 8.25 a.m., and after a journey occupying an hour and a half, the greater part of which was on the seacoast, landed its passengers at Rathnew, county Wicklow. . . Here an "exalted personage" connected with the Pharmaceutical Society, whose chemical skill ought to have served him better, might have been seen pouring nutmeg custard out of a jug in the innocent belief that he was helping himself to salad dressing.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Pectins are substances which occur in the tissues of many fruits and vegetables, and are converted by the influence of the enzyme pectase, or by hydrolysis, into pectic acid, the calcium salt of which is insoluble and forms a jelly; it is to the production of calcium pectate that the formation of jellies in fruit syrup is due. The "cetting" of jams and jellies takes place when a solu-"setting" of jams and jellies takes place when a solution of pectin forms a gel in the presence of sugar and an acid. Pectin separates as a gelatinous precipitate when alcohol is added to an aqueous extract of a fruit. On treatment with alkali it yields pectic acid, methyl alcohol and acetone. The methyl alcohol found in rum alcohol and acetone. The methyl alcohol found in rum is attributed to the decomposition of the pectin of the sugar cane, and the methyl alcohol and acetone present in cider are derived from the pectin of the apple juice. It would appear that pectin is the dimethyl iso-propenyl alcohol ester of pectic acid. Hydrolysis carried further leads to the decomposition of pectic acid, which then yields galacturonic acid, a substance which bears the same relation to galactees that glucuronic acid hears to same relation to galactose that glucuronic acid bears to glucose. The polysaccharide group of carbohydrates includes starch, cellulose, dextrin, glycogen, inulin, gums, pentosans, mannosans and pectin. These are merely arbitrary terms used to describe very ill-defined members of the series which are of high molecular weight. Their empirical formula is usually represented by $(C_5H_{10}O_5)n$, but many polysaccharides contain pentose units as well as hexose units, and may consist entirely of pentose units, $(C_sH_sO_s)_n$. The higher polysaccharides are very imperfectly defined, but the general formula $(C_mH_{2m-2}O_{m-1})_n$ can be ascribed to the majority of its best-known members, indicating that they are formed by the union of an indefinite number "n" of monographical aphydrides. The cell-walls of plants elaborated saccharide anhydrides. The cell-walls of plants elaborated by the protoplasm are supposed to consist primarily of the substance termed cellulose, but during growth the plant forms other substances which are incorporated in the cellulose, among which are pectins and gummy substances forming pecto-cellulose. Gums, pectins and mucilages are closely related, and are complex polysaccharides containing both hexose and pentose units. pectins and Plant materials contain the acid substance pectinogen, which is soluble in water and readily changed by dilute alkalis into pectin. Mineral acids precipitate pectin as a gel from the alkaline solution, and calcium chloride gives a gelatinous precipitate of the calcium salt. The pectins are white amorphous gelatinous substances which form colloidal solutions in water, do not reduce Fehling's solution, yield galactose, glucose and pentoses on hydrolysis by acids, and are believed to be derived by partial hydrolysis, due to the organic acids present in fruit extracts, from a series of parent substances, the pectoses, which are present in plant tissues in the form of in-soluble calcium salts. The pectins are converted by dilute alkalis or by the ferment pectase into pectic acid, the calcium salt of which is insoluble in water and forms jellies. Since pectose is destroyed by heat, the forma-tion of fruit jellies by extracting fruits with hot sugar tion of fruit iellies by extracting fruits with hot sugar solutions is not to be attributed to the action of pectase, but rather to the production of insoluble jelly-forming substances from pectose or pectin by the hydrolysing action of fruit acids. The pectins are not hydrolysed by diastases; they are, however, hydrolysed by special enzymes, the pectinases found in malt and in certain moulds, which liquefy pectin jellies with the production of reducing substances, among which arabinose has been identified. It is probable that pectic acid is a polysaccharide formed by the union of a number of molecules of a glucoside-like compound of galacturonic acid with arabinose.

Pepsin was the name given by Schwann in 1834 to a body, found in the mucous membrane of the stomach, which liquified albumen. Pepsin, as inactive pepsinogen, is secreted by the gastric glands. The hydrochloric acid of the stomach converts this into pepsin and acts disself at the same time on albuminous matter to aid the digestion of it. The optimum temperature for pepsin digestion is between 38 and 40° in acid solution of 2-4 per cent. hydrochloric acid. Other acids may replace hydrochloric acid, but do not act so favourably. The addition of preservatives to strongly acid solutions of pepsin is unnecessary, as they do not putrefy. The presence or accumulation of products of digestion in the solution hinders the activity and brings it to a standstill; alkalis or heating the solution to over 65-70° also destroy its action. In the dried state it can be dried to over 100° without injury. Pepsin is a member of the group of proteases or proteolytic enzymes, which includes also trypsins and erepsius. The pepsins split protein in an trypsins and erepsins. The pepsins spint protein in an acid medium to a mixture of peptones and proteoses. The purest proteolytic enzyme preparation is probably the pepsin prepared by Pekelharing from the gastric juice obtained by "sham feeding" of an animal provided with an esophageal and a gastric fistula. The food is recovered from the esophageal fistula before it enters and contaminates the stomach, and the pure juice is collected from the gastric fistula. Pepsin is prepared collected from the gastric fistula. commercially nearly exclusively from the mucous membrane of pigs' stomachs (weight about 600 gm., mucous membrane 200 gm.). The stomach is cut lengthways, its contents are removed, and the outer muscular portion removed. The mucous membrane is passed through a mincer and the finely chopped mass is treated in one of two ways; either an extract is made by allowing the mince to stand several hours at ordinary temperature in mince to stand several hours at ordinary temperature in alcoholic or glycerin solution (5 per cent.), or it is digested with three times the quantity of 0.5 per cent. hydrochloric acid, or 1 per cent. phosphoric acid, at 40° for two days. The extract from the first process is strained and the residue pressed. After filtering through paper the combined filtrates are dried at 45° in vacuo. The yield in impure pepsin is about 8 per cent, of the weight of the mucous membrane, and it has an activity paper the combined filtrates are dried at 45° in vacuo. The yield in impure pepsin is about 8 per cent, of the weight of the mucous membrane, and it has an activity of 1:800 tested by two hours' action on coagulated egg albumen. The product of the second method is shaken with ether or oil of turpentine. The albumen-pepsin solution separates from the lecithin, fat and ether layer. After filtration it is dried at 45° in vacuo in a porcelain dish. The yield of pepsin (which contains peptone as impurity) is 12 per cent. by weight of the mucous membrane. Instead of drying the solutions, purification can be done by precipitation. Pepsin can be separated by insoluble colloids such as kaolin, fatty acids (from soap), nitrocellulose (from collodion), calcium phosphate, lead carbonate, cholesterin or lecithen, the two latter by addition of their ethereal solutions, with eventual separation of pepsin by dialysis (pepsin is not dialysable) to be followed by further purification. The extract can be precipitated with neutral salts (saturation with sodium chloride, or magnesium sulphate, or half saturation with ammonium sulphate) with subsequent dialysis. These methods are not economic. Precipitation of pepsin from solution can be done with alcohol or acetone. By this means 20 kg. of mucous membrane yields 200-300 gm. of impure pepsin that will digest 800-1,000 times its weight of coagulated egg albumen. The solutions are mostly heavily contaminated with mucous, which can be precipitated by carbon dioxide under a pressure of weight of coagulated egg albumen. The solutions are mostly heavily contaminated with mucous, which can be precipitated by carbon dioxide under a pressure of 5 atmospheres. The purification of impure pepsin can be done by dialysis. The residue is, either alone or with the addition of gum, spread on glass plates and dried at 45° or mixed with lactise and dried in porcelain dishes. Pepsin is used in indigestion, and also given in medicated wines as an appetite creator, though it has been stated that alcohol impairs its activity. Pepsin is official in the British Pharmacopæia, and is required to dissolve 2,500 times its weight of coagulated egg albumen in six hours. Glycerinum pepsini (1 in 10) is also official. More active commercial products digest higher proportions.

Peptones are a class of albuminoids prepared by the decomposition of albumins. They occur in the form of a white or reddish-white powder, which may be stable

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

in air or strongly hygroscopic. The commercial products are very seldom pure peptones, but usually consist to a greater part of albuminoses which are not hygroscopic. They are prepared from vegetable and animal albumins (e.g., egg albumen, blood serum, fibrin, gelatin, casein, silk). The methods of manufacture are as numerous as the raw materials. Decomposition may be effected by the superheated steam, inorganic and organic acids, ammonia and other alkalis, ferments such as pepsin, trypsin, papain, taka-diastase. Pressure over three atmospheres and temperature over 120°-130° C. should be avoided, or the final product will be bitter. Generative over the steam of the be avoided, or the final product will be bitter. Generally speaking, all peptones made through the action of ferments have, as opposed to acid-decomposed products, an agreeable non-bitter taste. The following are outline methods of preparation. (1) Various animal organs are allowed to stand at room temperature for five days with five times their bulk of 70 per cent. sulphuric acid, water is added, the mixture cooled and neutralised with barium hydroxide, and the pentone solution dried in barium hydroxide, and the peptone solution dried in racuo. (2) Casein is mixed with four times its quantity of 0.8 per cent. sodium hydroxide solution and heated to 120° C. for a few days. The solution is filtered, evaporated again, filtered, and the solution is filtered, evaporated at 100° in vacuo. The yield is 75-80 per cent. of the weight of casein. (3) Meat offal is mixed with diluted phosphoric acid and pepsin and digested with constant stirring at 40° C. for one or two days. After complete solution, the acid is neutralised with chalk, the solution filtered, evaporated and the product desired. solution filtered, evaporated, and the product dried in vacuo. The settling calcium phosphate fines the peptone solution and the resultant mixture of albuminose and peptone is of good colour. Yield, 15 per cent. of the indried meat. (4) Gelatin is stirred with five times its bulk of water until dissolved. If the solution is acid bulk of water until dissolved. If the solution is acid it is made weakly alkaline. Active pancreatin is added at 45° C. with a quantity of chloroform and toluol to prevent decomposition. The whole is digested at 40-45° with stirring until a test portion in cooling does not solidify and gives no precipitate with nitric acid (test for primary albuminose). The liquid is then filtered and dried. Trypsin peptone is very hygroscopic and is of agreeable taste. Usually, after the hydrolysis of proteins has taken place, the peptone-containing solution is neutralised, filtered, fined with collodion, concentrated in an open stirring pan neutralised, filtered and dried at neutralised, intered, intered, intered in an open stirring pan, neutralised, filtered and dried at 100° in vacuo in a porcelain shell. It then has the appearance of a yellow, frothy mass, which is pulverised in a porcelain ball-mill. The price question of verised in a porcelain ball-mill. The price question of the raw material is a dominant one in manufacture, and blood fibrin is chiefly used. Proteins are the greatest and most characteristic part of the organic matter in protoplasm, and consist of colloidal substances containing nitrogen. Peptones are slightly diffusible, and are not coagulable by heat nor by ammonium sulphate. They are precipitated by tannic acid, phosphotungstic acid, or lead acetate, and are usually coagulated by alcohol, although some pentones associably when combined with although some peptones, especially when combined with an acid, are miscible with alcohol. They yield a clear pink biuret reaction, and are as a rule non-toxic. The biuret reaction distinguishes proteins from peptones: a solution to be tested is made strongly alkaline with con-centrated sodium or potassium hydroxide and a dilute solution of copper sulphate added drop by drop. A reddish or bluish-violet colour results in solutions of proteins, and a pink colour in solutions of the peptones.
Peptone is an easily assimilable nutrient; it is used for making culture media for micro-organisms and for the preparation of medicinal compounds with iron, mansilver (protargol), mercury, and as a ganese, copper, protective colloid.

Petitgrain Oil is distilled from the leaves and young shoots of the bitter orange tree, Citrus Bigaradia. To some extent the mixing of the immature fruits is inevitable, but where this is considerable the oil is of such poor quality that it cannot properly be described as pure petitgrain oil. This oil was once produced mainly in the South of France, whence the finest oil still comes. The South of France, whence the finest oil still comes. The French botanist, Balanza, went to Paraguay in 1873 and

introduced the distillation of the oil, and the quality of the oil gradually improved till to-day it is of excellent quality. There are thirty to forty distilleries at work producing more than 35,000 kilos per annum. The Paraguayan method of cutting down the whole tree and then selecting the distilling wood has lead to such a demolition of the trees that the Government are trying to regulate the harvesting and to stop the cutting down of the trees. French petitgrain oil has the following characters:—Specific gravity, 0.889 to 0.8968; optical rotation, -1° to -8°; esters, 50 to 70 per cent. Normal Paraguay petitgrain oil has the following characters:—Specific gravity, 0.885 to 0.901; optical rotation, -3° to +6°; refractive index, 1.4590 to 1.4648; esters, 35 to 60 per cent. Most oils are soluble in 3 to 4 volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol. If more than a very small proportion of the small unripe fruits are present in the distillation material the optical rotation may be up to +10° and the oil may not be clearly soluble in 4 volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol. Petitgrain oil contains traces of pyrrol and furfurol, camphene, pinene, limonene, dipentene, linalol, geraniol, of the trees that the Government are trying to regulate retitgrain oil contains traces of pyrrol and furfurol, camphene, pinene, limonene, dipentene, linalol, geraniol, nerol, terpineol, and traces of methyl anthranilate. "Petitgrain Portugal" is the oil distilled from the leaves of the sweet orange tree. "Petitgrain citronnier" is the oil distilled from the leaves, twigs and immature fruits of the lemon tree (Citrus limonum). The oil distilled from the leaves of Citrus madurensis is known as Mandarin petitgrain oil and has very variable characters. petitgrain oil and has very variable characters.

Petroleum Benzin, the benzinum purificatum of the United States Pharmacopœia, is a distillate from petroleum consisting of hydrocarbons of the methane series. Petroleum benzin should be distinguished from benzene (q.v.). It is a transparent, colourless, inflammable liquid, with characteristic odour, s.g. 0.638-0.660 that at 25° C., insoluble in water, readily miscible with ether, chloroform, benzene, volatile oils, and fixed oils, except castor oil, b.p. 45°-60° C. Petroleum benzin is used as a solvent, as a substitute for turpentine, and for the percolation of drugs. It is a solvent for fats, resins, rubber and some alkaloids. (See Benzine, Benzin and Benzoline; Petroleum.)

Petroleum, Commerce.-The imports (gallons) of crude petroleum into Great Britain during the years 1923-26 inclusive have been as follows:—

From	1923	1924	1925	. 1926		
Russia	302,303 553,073 — 320,433,790 4,409,957 6,222,668 —	200 191,924 50,582,829 381,098,019 7,189,949 20,720,387	1,842,271 117,822,023 2,700 381,204,069 997,507 27,127,411 32,971,138 3,626,444	63,762,032 1,452,109 419,350,906 5,467,748 38,174,156 7,601,898		
Other foreign countries	238,847	1,545,480	1,692,255			
From British countries	332,160,638 2,456,958	461,328,788	567,285,818 1,796,351	535,808,849 1,635,491		
Total	334,617,596	464,363,270	569,082,169	537,444,340		

Lamp Oil.—The imports in 1926 were 201,950,966 galls.

Lamp Oil.—The imports in 1926 were 201,950,966 galls., against 141,164,425 galls. in 1925; the U.S.A. sent 105,933,431 galls., and Russia 37,494,534 galls.

Motor Spirit.—The imports in 1926 were 547,481,620 galls., against 379,648,628 galls. in 1925; the U.S.A. sent 436,490,691 galls., against 258,789,627 galls. in 1925, and Russia 55,217,069 galls., against 33,111,263 galls. in 1925.

Lubricating Oil.—The imports in 1926 were 91,816,039 galls., against 84,361,784 galls. in 1925, of which the U.S.A. sent 75,075,367 galls., against 74,075,367 galls. in 1925.

in 1925.

Gas Oil .--The imports in 1926 were 117,832,958 galls., against 75,652,528 galls. in 1925, of which 61,168,131 galls. came from the U.S.A.

Fuel Oil.—The imports in 1926 were 398,693,254 galls., against 334,489,850 galls. in 1925; in 1926 Mexico furnished 154,251,187 galls., the U.S.A. 90,117,338 galls., and the Dutch West Indies 84,419,500 galls.



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We Specialise in Highest Quality.

Distributors in England for

FRIES BROS.' renowned ESSENCES (PEACH, APRICOT, Etc.)

Also for the HIGH CLASS

Melba Toilet Preparations

A. CONNELL & CO., Melba House, WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1 Phone : Clerhentrell 7266, Tele.; "Nitrozone, Nordo, London."

HYP0

PLEASE SEND YOUR

INQUIRIES & ORDERS

TO THE

MANUFACTURERS

JOHN RILEY & SONS

C.D. DEPT., LTD.

CHEMICAL AND COPPER WORKS, HAPTON, NR BURNLEY.

LIQUORICE JUICE PURE

Made by the largest Liquorice Manufacturers in the World, a Pure, concentrated Extract of the Richest Root. Contains no added substance. Very Soluble. Smooth to the tongue and entirely free from grit. A well-shaped, attractive stick, carefully made under supervision of British staff. Not a sweetmeat, but a high-class Pharmaceutical article.

> Apollo is very rich in Glycyrrhizin. In 4 lb. CARTONS, 28 in a case. No charge for Bay Leaves.

MACANDREWS & FORBES, Ltd., BUSH HOUSE LONDON W.O. 2.
TEL. ADD.: "MACFORBES, ESTRAND, LONDON." Established 1857. TEL. No.: CITY 0848.

TEL. ADD.: "MACFORBES, ESTRAND, LONDON."

SOLAZZI Liquorice Juice

The Chemist's Brand.

Should any enquiries as to the composition of SOLAZZI be received from the Public, Chemists are requested to emphasise the fact that SOLAZZI is not included in the category of Secret Remedies, and that the following guarantee obtains with every parcel.

Solazzi Juice is

guaranteed to consist entirely of the condensed extract of finest Calabrian Liquorice Root, without any admixture whatever

CAPSULES d'ENERGIE

or Compound Gland Capsules

Possessing Stimulating and Invigorating Properties

What Nature lacks, these Capsules provide

22/- per dozen boxes

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE BOX

JOHN W. MAWSON & CO. LIMITED

WEST NORWOOD, S.E.27



DRUGS, CHEMICALS GALENICALS PILLS, TABLETS.

Our Display at the Leeds Chemists' Exhibition, September 17-21, will be of exceptional interest to buyers, and we extend you a very cordial invitation to visit us there.

STANDS NOS. 28 & 29

Large manufacturing and wholesale resources enable us to supply everything the chemist sells and uses. An account with us simplifies buying and saves trouble and money.

Our prices will interest you.

Write for Catalogues.

HERSTBROOKGRIFTSULKEL Weigeranwhisteeds

ESTABLISHED 1843

PHYLLOSAN

(From the formula of E. BUERGI, M.D., Professor of Medicine at Berne University.)

Regd.

National Advertising commencing SEPT. 18th, includes TWO FULL PAGES

and other large space advertisements

EVERY DAY

during first few weeks-in the



PHYLLOSAN is pharmacological chlorophyll, prepared under the direction of Prof. E. BUERGI, M.D., Professor of Medicine at Berne University, Switzerland. Its remarkable reinvigorating and rejuvenating powers have been conclusively established by innumerable clinical tests, and the claims made for it are endorsed by leading scientists and physicians. It is harmless, contains no drugs, produces no deleterious after-effects, is tasteless, non-constipating, and causes no gastric disturbances. It is far superior to, and quicker in action than, any other known remedy in the treatment of DEBILITY, ANÆMIA, NEURASTHENIA, PHYSICAL or NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS, HEART WEAKNESS, CONVALESCENCE, MALNUTRITION and WASTING DISEASES IN BOTH CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

55%Bomus Offer

PHYLLOSAN

(On the P.A.T.A. List)

BONUS OFFER

or initial orders—yielding on outlay

OVER 55% PROFIT.

Closes SEPT. 15th!





PHYLLOSAN BONUS OFFER

Your Profit - £2 - 12 - 3 on outlay of - £4 - 13 - 9

FREE ADVERTISING MATERIAL.—With each bonus order we send one ten-colour attractive show-card, three smaller coloured showcards and window "slips" free. These showcards form a new "out-of-the-rut" window display.

the-rut" window display.

For a central 14 days' Window Display and an order for £4 13 9 worth of PHYLLOSAN you obtain a bonus, making your net profit £2 12 3, thus:

2 doz. 3/- size at 25/6 - £2 11 0 £3 12 0 l doz. 5/- size at 42/9 - £2 2 9 £3 0 0

Three 3/- size - FREE £0 9 0
One 5/- size - FREE £0 5 0
Total cost - £4 13 9 Sells at £7 6 0
Profit - £2 12 3 on outlay of £4 13 9

These prices do not apply to the Irish Free State, I.O.M. and Channel Isles.

Order NOW!

stating date (before Sept. 15, 1928) you wish goods dispatched: through your usual wholesaler or the sole distributors—

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD. 86 CLERKENWELL ROAD - E.C.1

Issued by the Agents:

NATURAL CHEMICALS, LTD., 28 ST. JOHN'S LÂNE, E.C.I

May we call your attention to:-

PETROLAX

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

THE IDEAL PARAFFIN AND AGAR-AGAR EMULSION

PETROLAX COMPOUND

A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND PHENOLPHTHALEIN

Manufactured and Marketed by an ALL BRITISH Firm.

Consequently the margin of profit to the Retailer is good.

It is not necessary to have money lying on your shelf in order to get the best terms. You are the best judge of your requirements, and can order accordingly.

Note the Prices:—RETAIL 2/- (Nominal 1/2 lb.) 14/- doz.

" 3/6 (" 1lb.) 24/- "

" 6/- (" 2lb.) 44/- "

Stocked by the leading Patent Houses, or direct from the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:-

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Mile End, London, E.1



...... "Fine 'Tosse' Products"......

NITROSCLERAN BISMOGENOL STROPHALEN EKZEBROL

EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Importers: BOXALL SMITH & CO. 163a Strand, London, W.C.2

"YEAST FOR VITAMIN B.

Yeast specially prepared for medicinal purposes.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD., WARREN WORKS, PUDSEY, LEEDS.

KAMBEROL

This remarkable discovery, which afford complete and lasting protection to ma, and beast against all flies, midges, etc.

IS NOW ON THE MARKET

1/6 pots (for personal nse) 12/- per doz. 5/- tins (for veterinary use) 42/- per doz THE KAMBEROL SYNDICATE, 26 Park Avenue, Willesder Green, London, N.W.2.

Wholesale distributors for the United Kingdom:
MEGGESON & CO., LTD. - BERMONDSEY, S.E.1

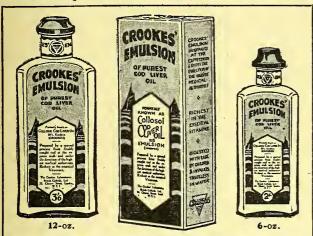
Petrolagar

YOU please the doctor and his patient who is your customer by always bein in a position to supply 'Petrolagar' on demand. An imitation of this cany other worthy product will displease your customer, no matter how cheap the imitation is.

Petrolagar' is the trade mark distinguishing the fine emulsion of mineral oil and agar-agar issued in four varieties, Plain, with Phene phthalein, Alkaline and Unsweetened, manufactured only by DESHELL LABORATORIES LTD., BRAYDON ROAD, LONDON, N.I.

CROOKES' EMULSION

COLLOSOL COD LIVER Formerly



ATTENTION

is drawn to the

CHANGE OF TITLE

of this product, which has become so rapidly established in medical opinion. In those many instances where Pharmacists have the opportunity for personal recommendation, Crookes' Emulsion can be suggested with the assurance that its unique character and the support accorded to it by the highest medical authorities render it an ideal line and one which cannot fail to enhance their reputation

CROOKE LABORATORIES

BRITISH COLLOIDS, LIMITED.

CHENIES STREET LONDON, W.C.1

Telegrams: "COLOSSALLY, WESTCENT, LONDON." Telephone (3 lines): MUSEUM 3663, 3697, 5757. Export Distributing Agents: AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL.

ROBB'S HERBALINE OINTMENT

Gratis samples for the Public

We are advising the Public to apply to you for free samples.

Send for a supply at once.

In addition we authorise you to promise to actual purchasers "Money back if not satisfied." Details of this on request.

RETAIL 1/3, 3/-, 5/- 10/-

PHILLIPS & ROBSON. LTD. 81 TURNMILL STREET, CLERKENWELL, E.C.1

PROFIT & PERIOD

Assured by avoiding imitations and selling

Assured by avoiding imitations and selling

66 OAPS

(ORIGINAL ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES)

As prepared by WM. ALFRED JONES late Joint Proprietor of the

LIVERPOOL THROAT HOSPITAL

Samples and prices on application

Sole Agents, WM. ALFRED JONES LIMITED, West India House, Maryland Street, LIVERPOOL.

NONN — Sales must follow! OCK AND

NONN for MEN (Red Cartons)

(Blue Cartons)

P.A.T.A. 3/- per carton NONN for WOMEN (Wholesale) 27/- doz.

nn for NERVES

FSTORES SELF-CONFIDE

Proprietors of NONN LTD., 45 GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.



STABLE TO THE LAST DROP.

In 3 popular sizes, retailing at:

.. 1/-4 oz. 8 07. 1/6

2/6 16 oz. . .

P.A.T.A.

GENEROUS MARGIN OF PROFIT-

MINIMUM

50%

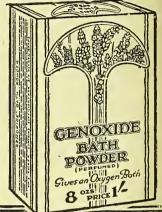
A genuine Oxygen bath powder. Subtly perfumed, fully effective and packed in "Genoxide" Bath attractive cartons.

Powder sells at popular prices which will increase demand the for medicated Bath Powders

RETAIL PRICES.

1/-8 oz. 16 oz. 1/9

Terms to Trade:—
7/- per dozen 8 oz.
packets, 12/- per
dozen 16 oz. packets.



GENOXIDE LTD. LUTON

Established 50 years

T is a powder to be burned and the fumes inhaled without any bad after-effects. Recommended by physicians throughout the world.

"I have tried every remedy ever invented, and 'Himrod's Cure' is the only one in which I have absolute confidence."—EMILY FAITHFUL.

"This is an excellent remedy for Asthma."—Sir Morell Mackenzie (in his Clinical Lecture at the London Hospital and Medical College).

"The only relief I could get; if I had only known of it before."—Lord Beaconsfield, in his dying moments.

Himrod Manufacturing Company

SOLE PROPRIETORS, 270 WASHINGTON STREET, JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A. CAN YOU MEET the demands of the Medical Profession and the Public for

44 ROBOVAL

(Elixir Strontii Bromid. c Valerian Deodorat.)

An excellent Calmative and Nerve Sedative, free from any disagreeable taste or odour.

8 oz. BOTTLES, EACH 3/6

(Subject to the usual trade discount.)

A BRITISH PRODUCT

Manufactured and extensively advertised by—

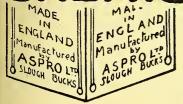
ROBERTS & CO.

Pharmaciens to H.M. the King

76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

<u>Badadadadadadadadadadadadadadadaga</u>

SOTABLETS FOR 2'6 ASPENDEW ASPRO'PACK FOR HAT CAN INCREASE CHEMIST'S SALES 33%%



As a result of persistent enquiry from the trade and public who wish to purchase 'ASPRO' in larger quantities, provided some concession can be made, we have pleasure in announcing a new packing in the form of 60 tablets for 2/6. This pack-

the form of 60 tablets for 2/6. This packing is now on the market and is available to the trade through the usual wholesale channels. The prices of the new line are as follows:—

Price to Public - 2/6 per packet of 60 tablets
Price to Chemists - 21/- per doz. [No bonus on this size]
PACKING—This pack can be obtained in a neat Silent Salesman containing 1 doz. packets

The 2/6 Size of 'ASPRO' means that your Customers get 10 TABLETS FREE. If you point this out to your Customers you render them a Service, and

DOUBLE YOUR TURNOVER

Chemists are realising the fact that by devoting their window display to advertised goods they are sharing the goodwill of about £10,000,000 worth of advertising yearly. 'ASPRO' is perhaps the best demonstration of this principle that England has seen. 'ASPRO' spends £250,000 a year in advertising and is increasing its appropriation as sales grow. The chemist who places the 'ASPRO' Window Display in his window gets the benefit of the advertising just the same as if his own name appeared in the advertisement.

'ASPRO' is the Chemist's Largest Seller. Send for a Window Display and get full benefit of the £250,000 Continuous Advertising Campaign.

'Aspro' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Agents:—GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD. ('Aspro' Dept.), Slough, Bucks.

Telephone: SLOUGH 608.

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

Chesty people always want

FIRST-AID

Watch your stocks!

Distributors to the Wholesale and Retail Chemists' Trade: THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4

BLUE - LABELLED

'YADIL'

Have you changed your old stocks for the new blue-labelled bottles? If not, the Summer months offer you the last opportunity of doing so, and we invite you to write for particulars of our special offer.

We shall be happy to keep you supplied with counter wrappers, if you will kindly drop us a postcard as soon as you require further supplies.

Yadil Products (1925) Limited Sicilian House - LONDON, W.C.1

A BERTARAKAKAKAKAKAKA (KANATATAKATAKATAKATA

COMPLITION PO

show a profit of 38%

and are advertised in daily papers having a combined sale of more than SEVEN MILLIONS a day.

Bob Martin's '92 Ointment now replaces the well-known Mange & Eczema Lotion; Shilling tins in attractive Display Outers; sells readily and very steadily.

BOB MARTIN, LTD., SOUTHPORT, LANCS

CHEMISTS SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE IN STOCK

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL & STEEL PILLS

Advertised all over the world. ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.

Sole Proprietors:

E. T. TOWLE & CO., LTD. TOLL ST., NOTTINGHAM

Free Bonus Offer-backed by strong & regular advertising!

All you have to do: Order one half dozen of the 1/6 size of Dr. Blosser's Cigarettes. This will be despatched to you in the new Display Container through your named wholesalers; but at the same time we will send you direct the Bonus Gift. Send your order to-day.

A profit of 3/9 on an investment of 6/9 is worth havinga real Bonus Offer.

PROFIT of 3/9 per half dozen on an investment of 6/9 is the feature of our New Bonus Offer: made to introduce the novel Half Dozen Counter Display Container. BUT—your order must be in our hands before September 20th.

This free offer will run in conjunction with our National Advertising campaign; we will bring the public to your shop; our Bonus Offer is a special service for increased trade.

Dr. Blosser's Cigarettes for Head Colds, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Asthma are known THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. BLOSSER, LTD. TEMPLE CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.4



A profitable Agency for Chemists

is open in several towns of 2,000 population, also in Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Southsea, Bournemouth, etc.,



RECEIVER.

TO DEMONSTRATE AND INTRODUCE

HEARING APPLIANCES FOR THE DEAF

This is a sound business proposition for any Chemist who:-

1. Has a private testing-room.

Time to give personal attention to clients.

We are exclusively wholesale and supply the smallest, least conspicuous and most effective hearing appliances (electrical and non-electrical) ever produced.

You are at liberty to fix your own selling prices. You are under no restrictions and will have no competition, as only one Chemist in your district will be appointed.

All enquiries from your district would be sent to you and also clients under the National Health Insurance (additional benefit scheme).

Here you have a sure selling and business building proposition. Avail yourself of this golden opportunity for making more money by writing to-day for the fullest particulars. Special arrangements for London and Suburban Chemists. SHOWCARDS AND LITERATURE SUPPLIED FREE.

"Sonor" (Reg.) miniature and other models are obtainable only from the sole Manufacturers and Distributors⊶

THE ACOUSTIC SUPPLY CO., LIMITED

3-4 EDEN STREET, LONDON, N.W.1

MARMITE BONUS



From August 20th to October 13th we are again offering the bonus of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which was such a success last year. This offer is entirely apart from, and in addition to, the usual trade discount.

Lay in your stock of Marmite ready for the big rush which will follow the opening of our new Advertising Campaign to appear in over sixty-four papers throughout the country.

RETAIL PRICES.

ı oz. Ja	rs, per doz,	6/-	8 oz.	Jars, 1	doz. 15/-
2 OZ. ,,	"	10/-	8 oz.	" per	doz. 30/- doz. 27/-
4 OZ. ,,	,,	18/-	16 oz.	" per	doz. 54/-

GROCERS' EXHIBITION,

Royal Agricultural Hall, Stand No. 57, Row 1, Main Hall.

HOUSING & HEALTH EXHIBITION, GLASGOW, Stand No. 56A.

MARMITE

AGENTS:

SCOTLAND AND FOUR NORTHERN COUNTIES: D. Macaulay, Ltd., 22, King St. Trongate, Glasgow; IRELAND: Hayward & Mageean, 7, Bedford Street, Belfast, and 32, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

MARMITE FOOD EXTRACT CO., LTD.

Mincing Lane House, 59, Eastcheap. London, E.C.3.

MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS

MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

(SUMMER FLAVOURS)

CLARK'S LIVER SALT

0 0 0

Please apply for Price Lists and particulars of

WINDOW DISPLAY
ALLOWANCES

0 0 0

NEWBALL & MASON, LTD.
NOTTINGHAM.

GARDINER'S OVERALLS

FOR

Chemists and Druggists

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS 6/11,8/11,10/6
KHAKI DRILL COATS ... 6/11,8/11, 10/6, 12/6,14/6
WHITE DRILL COATS ... 9/6,12/6,13/6,15/6
BLACK DRILL COATS 15/6
UNBLEACHED COATS 8/6

STOCK SIZES: 34 to 44 chest measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

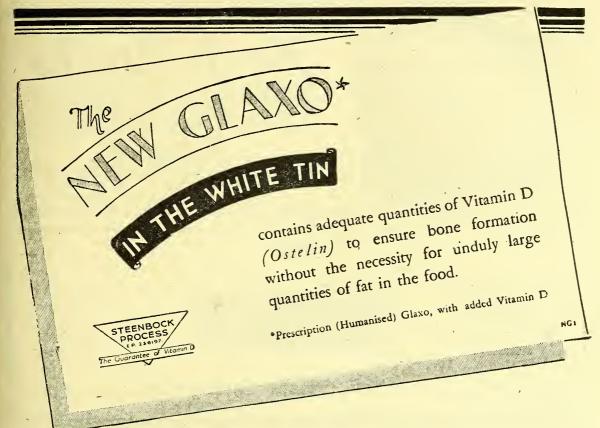
GARDINER

& CO. (The Scotch House), LTD. 1,3,5 COMMERCIAL RD., LONDON, E.1.

Telephone: Bishopsgate 6751 Established 1839

BRANCHES:

Deptford, Edgware Road, Woolwich, Clapham Junction and Knightsbridge.

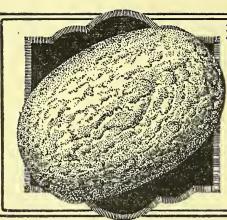


One of a series of postcards that are being sent at regular intervals to 43,000 doctors. 18,000 nurses are also being communicated with regularly.



You should carry a few tins in stock. Put every new baby on to the New Glaxo. There are only two sizes (2/- and 4/-) of the New Glaxo: this will ultimately simplify your stock-keeping problems.

SALES MANAGER, 56 Osnaburgh St. LONDON, N.W.1



Two thirds

Unsolicited testimonials daily for Carr's famous Bath Rusks which are ideal for babies and young children. Scores of letters from grateful mothers. Recommended everywhere.

Made only by arlisle

The Oldest House in the Trade

ESTABLISHED 1793.

The Best and Safest Infants' Medicine of over 130 years' standing.



Does not contain any Scheduled Poison.

ROBERT BARKER & SON, LTD., 13 WESLEY STREET, C. on M., MANCHESTER

The ideal transparent wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours: also in the shape of Bags, Discs, Envelopes, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods look better-keep better-sell better.

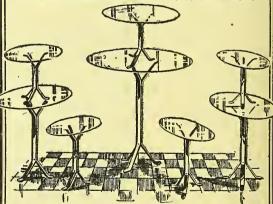
Cellophane protects, beautifies and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from

The CELLOPHANE COMPANY LTD. 7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER. 35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

C. KING'S "QUEENSBURY" STEEL TRIPOD WINDOW DISPLAY SET NO. M 628



J. C. KING'S "Queensbury" Display Set consists of: J. C. RINU'S "Queensbury" Display Set consists of:—

5 Steel Tripods 9" high. 2 Steel Tripods 12" high.

1 Steel Tripod 15" high.

All the above Tripods—Brown Bronze finish.

4 First Quality Glass Ovals '4" thick, 58" Beveiled Edges, Size 12" × 9"

3 Ditto ditto ditto ", 14" × 10"

1 Ditto ditto ditto ", 18" × 12"

£2/10/0 THE SET.

Ref. No. M 629, an exactly similar set, but with Tripods in Copper, Oxidised finish, £2 10 0 the Set. Send at once for full List of Up-to-date Fittings, No. 931, post free.

J. C. KING, LTD. 42-60 GOSWELL ROAD LONDON, E.C.1

ANNOUNCE MENT PRADE WIN

WINCARNIS

REDUCED IN PRICE

From September 1st WINCARNIS will be reduced in price and retail at 5/= and 3/= per large and medium bottle respectively.

Trade Folders and New Price Lists have been mailed to all our direct customers who will, we feel sure, appreciate the very generous scale of rebates allowed them. Any trader not receiving a copy of our new lists is asked to write to us for same.

Special announcements featuring this price reduction are appearing in the National Press, and dealers will be well advised to look to their stock so as to be able to supply the increased demand which must follow.

SEE TO YOUR STOCKS OF WINCARNIS

Order direct, or through your wholesaler.

WINCARNIS

means

MORE

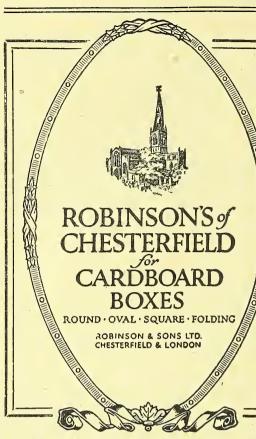
BUSINESS

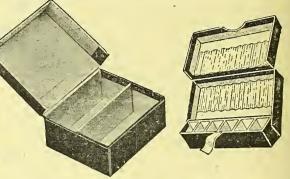
MORE

PROFITS



COLEMAN & COMPANY, LIMITED, WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH.





CHEMIST BOXES

We specialise in the manufacture of small boxes for chemist use, and our range of these boxes is large and varied.

May we have the opportunity of quoting you for your requirements when next you are in the market?

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.

Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING CARDBOARD BOXES,

CHESTERFIELD

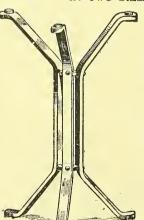
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YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

SPECIAL OFFER of very

STRONG METAL TRIPODS

IN TWO SIZES ONLY.



No. CD/SF 3991.

Clearing Line of All-Steel Tripods

In two sizes only.

Fitted rubber buffers top and bottom.

Height. 24 in. - - 8/6 each 30 in. - - 9/6 each

NEW & PERFECT GOODS.

Send for our 160-page List No. CD 1055 of Display Stands, etc., free on request.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, Ltd.

558/576 HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7. And at 65/66 Fore Street, E.C.

ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID

MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING

COMPLETE OUTFITS

with this high grade INSTRUMENT (not a common Spray) and Stand as shown, Fluid, Instructions, &c., neatly boxed with a priced show ticket.

SELLS AT 25/FLUID (REFILLS), 5/-



Write for terms and booklets, or order through Wholesaler.

ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID & ATOMIZER CO., LTD. 84 Uphill Park Road, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

5% Bonus

On All Direct Retail Orders

for

VIROL

and

Virolox

from

1st September

ťο

15th October

The Bonus is strictly limited to orders placed not later than the 15th October and is conditional on the showing of Window Bills for 1 month from 1st October.

Look out for full particulars now being posted to all customers.

VIROL LIMITED, HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ERGOAPIOL-(SMITH)

MESSRS. THOS. CHRISTY & CO. are pleased to announce that the Manufacturers have revised their terms for ERGOAPIOL CAPSULES to the Trade on the following more advantageous basis.

TO THE RETAIL TRADE 73/9 PER DOZEN

The package carries a P.M. stamp value 2/-, and by reason of this Chemists will be able to sell this preparation at a price which will yield them a more satisfactory profit.

THE ABOVE PRICE BECAME EFFECTIVE ON JULY 1, 1928

THOS. CHRISTY & CO. 4/12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4



15 GOLD MEDALS

16 GRAND PRIX

For PILES there is nothing to equal THE DONOVAN PATENTED INSTRUMENT





CHEMISTS' FITTINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NEW AND SECONDHAND.

E. BERG, LTD., 336 Old Street, E.C.1

Dr. SCHOLL'S TOE-FLEX

Is the recognised corrective device for crooked big toes, bunions, enlarged, painful joints and overlapping toes. Its enormous sale is being continually increased by a steady flow of national advertising in all the most widely circulated newspapers and magazines. Dr. Scholl's Toe-Flex shows a satisfactory margin of profit. Made of pure Para rubber in three sizes. Retail price, 2/- each.

Write to-day for full particulars.

The SCHOLL MFG. CO., LTD. Granville Equare, London, W.C.1.



CURASOL

The Original

Boric Socks

FIXED SELLING PRICE 4½d, pair.

COST 3/- doz.

SIX DOZ. LOTS 34/6 per gross.

Distributing Agents:

ENGLAND & WALES:-

SANGERS, 42a Hampstead Rd., London, N.W.1

SCOTLAND :-

MUNRO, M'LAREN & SUTHERLAND 17 Cadogan St., Glasgow.

For Sample Pair (state size) send P.C. to

The Curasol Sock Co.
19-29 Garlick Hill, London, E.C.4

Sellers
The
public is asking
for ZEAL
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS
because they are:
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12/- to 15/- per gallon (1/6 to 1/10 per lb.) according to quantity.

May we give you the pleasure of testing it? Ask for sample C.S.1, addressing—

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In the Kigh Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION. Mr. Justice Tomlin.

BETWEEN

COLGATE & CO. - - Plaintiffs

AND

TOLLGATE MEDICATED
PREPARATIONS CO. - Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 19th day of June 1928 the Defendants were perpetually restrained from infringing the Plaintiffs' Trade Mark No. B. 433585 in Class 48 and from selling offering for sale or advertising any Tooth Paste or Toilet Preparation under the name TOLLGATE and from otherwise passing off goods not of the Plaintiffs' manufacture and the Defendants were ordered to pay the Plaintiffs' costs of the action.

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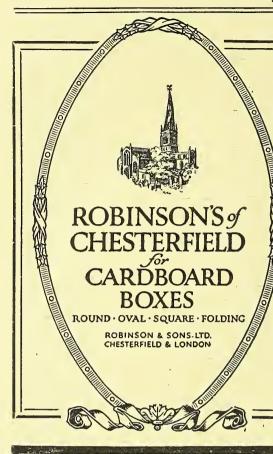
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Blank panel on reverse side for printing in Customer's name and address.

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CHESTERFIELD

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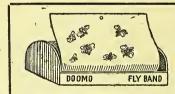
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RETAILS AT 1/- PER BLOCK.

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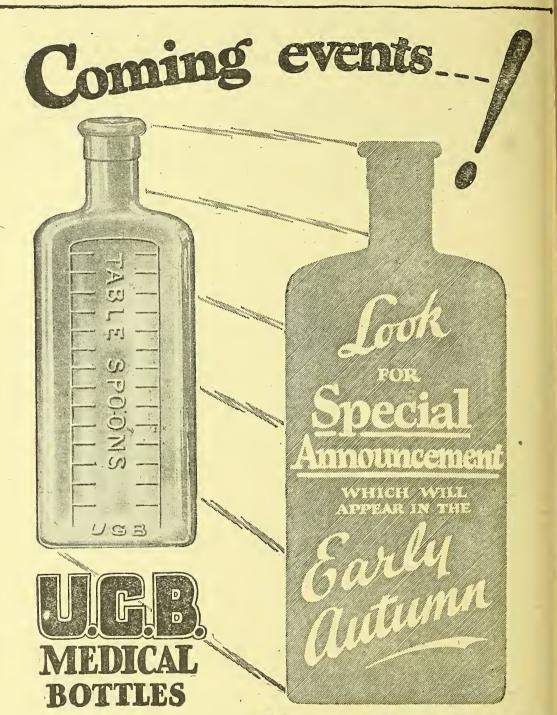
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THE CHEMIS AND DRUGGIST

42 CANNON ST. LONDON E.C. 4

SEPTEMBER 1, 1928.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

DRUGGIST **CHEMIST**

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Businesses Wanted and for Disposai, Premises to Let. Goods for Sale and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

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1.—LONDON SUBURBAN (Good-class Growing District).— eneral Retail and Dispensing Business; increasing turnover; esent rate £45 weekly; estimated value of stock and fixtures 1,300; excellent position; price about £1,550.

2.—LONDON, S.W.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business th N.H.I.; returns approach £1,600 at good prices; rent £80; bld on lease; good house with garden and side entrance; ice to be arranged; valuation terms entertained.

5.—LONDON, W.C.—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing Busiss; returns approach 250 weekly; good house in good state repair; held on lease; double-fronted shop, well fitted and ocked; price to be arranged.

A-LONDÓN, W. (Suburban).—General Retail Business with hotographic; returns last year £1,740—this year shows an crease; stock and fixtures estimated at £1,000; double-frented op with two flats over; held on lease; price £1,350.

5.—MIDDLESEX (Few Miles Out).—For immediate disposal rough ill-health, General Retail and Dispensing Business; turns, present rate, £1,400; scope for increase under energetic anagement; double-fronted shop in main road; very good uses with garden; rent £65; new lease will be granted; for a lick sale vendor will accept £650.

LONDON, S.E.—General Retail and Dispensing Business th Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; established over a century; urus average £1,450 per annum; net profit about £400; uble-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; house contains 6 mas and usual offices; rent £77; 16 years' lease to run; ce to be arranged. ice to be arranged.

7.-LONDON, N.W.-General Retail and Dispensing Business, th Kodak Agency, etc.; returns approach £50 weekly; good ving accommodation; moderate rent; held on lease; price to arranged.

essrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of periodical Statement of Account by which means one Profit, the Value of Business, &c., can be termined. Involving as this does the labour of ocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and entually becomes confusion and loss.

Valuations for Stocktaking

8.—WALES.—General Retail and Photographic; no N.H.I., but scope for same: returns approach £4,000, increasing weekly, last week being £86; main road position, best in town; stock and fixtures about £1,450; 12 years' lease; vendor will meet a purchaser reasonably.

9.—WARWICKSHIRE.—Unopposed Village Business; returns average £22 weekly, with scope for increase; good house; large garden; vendor's own property; stock estimated to be worth £200; price for business £400.

10.—SURREY (Few Miles Out).—General Retail, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns £2,000, under management; double-fronted shop; good position; convenient residence; new lease; offers, invited.

11.—DERBYSHIRE.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; established 50 years; returns between £50 and £55 weekly; double-fronted shop; excellent house with garage and garden; rent £50; held on lease; price £1,400, for quick sale.

12.—STAFFS.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, producing a net profit of £350 per annum; single-fronted lock-up pharmacy; rent £25; nearest opposition 1½ miles; price £50 for the lease and goodwill, plus value of stock and fixtures, or lump sum of £400.

13.—SOMERSET.—Family Retail and Photographic Business; established over a century; returns £1,050; sadly neglected; old-fashioned fixtures; good working stock; lock-up shop; rent and rates, £58; price about £600.

14.—HOME COUNTY.—Light Retail, with Kodak Agency (two businesses), both conducted under management; total value of stock and fixtures £800; new leases would be granted; no serious opposition; price £1,000; combined turnover £2,000.

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—BLACKPOOL.—Recently established Chemist's Business, on lease 15 years, at rental of £52 for first 3 years and £78 for remainder; returns £42 per week; stock approximately £400; price for quick sale, £1,880. Further particulars on application. (161)

2.—WARKS.—Old-established Business, Chemist and Optician; on lease with 3 years to run, with option of purchase; rent £50 p.a.; house attached let off £50 p.a. on monthly tenancy; returns £16-£17 p.w. Full particulars on application. (155) 5.—BRIGHTON.—Retail Dispensing Business; premises consist of single-fronted shop; 15 ft. frontage, with dispensary and large basement; held on lease 17 years at £52 p.a. inclusive; returns average £20 p.w.; can be increased. Full particulars on application. (147) returns average £2 application. (147)

4.—MANCHESTER (District).—Old-established Dispensing Chemist Business in good class suburb on a yearly tenancy at £120 p.a.; let off £117; returns average £27 per week, all cash; excellent opportunity as quick sale is desired; good reasons. (172)

5.—DURHAM CO.—Chemist Business for immediate disposal; lease can be arranged at £30 p.a. rent; takings £17; Kodak and Ucal Agencies; good living accommodation. (174)

and Ucal Agencies; good living accommodation. (174)
6.—STAFFS DISTRICT.—Excellent opportunity for qualified man. Drug and Photographic Store on lease 5 years to run at £40 p.a.; returns £10 per week; could be easily treblcd; good living accommodation; full particulars on application. (169)
7.—HULL.—Dispensing and Family Chemist Business in busy thoroughfare (which will shortly become a main road owing to alterations); rent £26 on a yearly tenancy, which can be secured; returns £900 p.a.; lock-up shop; good prospects for a young qualified man. Further particulars on application. (170)
8.—ST ALBANS (Near).—Retail Business, only chemist in district; population 2,000; lease 7 or 14 years at £30 p.a.; rent and rates £10 p.a.; let off £26; returns average £20 per week. Fullest particulars on application. (171)
9.—CHESHIRE.—Retail Family Dispensing Business; single-

9.—CHESHIRE.—Retail Family Dispensing Business; single-fronted shop; good living accommodation; held on lease, five years, at £130 per annum; established 20 years; returns aver-age £32 per week. Full particulars on application. (152)

10.—LONDON, S.W.—Very old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business, occupying prominent corner position in busy thoroughfare; lock-up shop with storage accommodation; held on advantageous lease at £100 per annum; returns approximately £2,500 per annum; can be increased under personal management; full particulars on application. (148)

11.—PLYMOUTH.—Very old-established Retail Dispensing Business; for immediate disposal owing to illness of owner; lease will be granted; part let off at £28 12s. p.a. to excellent tenant; returns £40 per week; double-fronted shop; optical testing room; three stock rooms, all on ground floor; recommended; further particulars on application. (162)

12.—LIVERPOOL.—For disposal, owing to ill-health, Chemist and Druggist's Business; lease can be obtained; rent £65 per annum; excellent living accommodation; returns average £17 per week; price for lease and goodwill £50; fixtures and fittings £175; stock approx. £300; fullest particulars on application. (167.)

13.—DURHAM CO.—Established many years; in present hands eight years; audited accounts showing average turnover for last six years £3,500 per annum, with average net profit of £600 per annum; freehold for sale, £1,800; let off £26 per annum; stock, about £750, fixtures about £400; wine licence; property comprises two shops, with dwelling-house and room for storage; offer invited.

14.—SHEFFIELD.—Established on February 1 last; turnover 212 to £15 per week; rent £40 per annum; five years' lease from February 1; stock about £400, fixtures £300-350. Further particulars on application.

15.—SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—For immediate Disposal, Chemist's Business, in busy centre; premises consist of lock-up shop, with Dispensing and storage room; rent £200 per annum, progressive; returns average £1,500, could be increased; price for quick sale £1,150, or £850 and stock at valuation. Fullest particulars on application. (175)

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3.—SUFFOLK.—Old-established good-class Business, in b town, has been neglected; present returns over £50 week plenty of scope; commanding corner shop and good hou splendid opening for Optics; price £950, or small good and valuation of stock and fixtures.

4.—SOMERSET.—Light Cash Retail. with Kodak Agency, large town; returns £1,600; net profit averages £420; bo kept; attractive lock-up shop; no near opposition; good stoprice £675. or near offer.

5.—SOUTH-EAST COAST.—Light Cash Retail, Dispensing a Photographic Business; returns average about £1,950 at exlent profits; lock-up shop; low rent; long lease granted; pr for quick sale, £1,500 cash.

6.—THAMES VALLEY.—Good middle-class Business, w Kodak Agency. in splendid position; returns £40 per we increasing; large house and pharmacy; fully stocked; livaluable lease; price £1,700; recommended.

7.—ESSEX.—Unopposed good-class Pharmacy in health resoreturns over £1,000; no N.H.I.; net profit £323; audifigures; good house, garage, and large garden (½ acrc); ow retiring; price £700.

8.—LONDON (Western Suburb).—Good-class Retail, w Kodak Agency; main road position; growing district; returned over £1,700, increasing; modern double-fronted shop; fu stocked; price £1,250.

9.—LONDON, S.W.—Sound Light Cash Retail, with good Phographic connection; in busy main road; returns under managent connection; in busy main road; returns under managent connection; in busy main road; returns under managent connection; long lease; good house; price £1,250, or offer STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

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KISTOL CHANNEL,—For Sale, Mixed Business, including shipping trade; Kodak Agency; returns average nearly £30 week, could be increased; good house and garden attached, fruit trees; held on lease; no near opposition; very low and rates; healthy surroundings. Further particulars on ication. 204/33, Office of this Paper.

ROADSTAIRS.—For Sale, 18 years' lease of lock-up, double-fronted Corner Shop; rent £100 per annum; suitable for tographic Chemist-Optician; price, £750, includes valuable ak Agency, stock and fittings; D. & P. done by trade firm lly. H. Ashburton, 9 Wellis Gardens, Margate.

MRDIFF—Cash Retail, Dispensing, Kodak Agency, N.H.I. Business in thickly growing district; main road; excellent nises; splendid position; returns increasing weekly; suitable young enterprising man with "pep"; will take £600 for k sale; banker's reference required and only genuine iteants answered. 207/13, Office of this Paper.

SEX .- A good middle-class Business, comprising Dispensing, Optics and Photography, situate in main road of a large a; 21 years' lease; house with side entrance and garage; immediate opposition; shop well fitted and stocked; price 0; no triflers, please. 212/7, Office of this Paper.

ANCASHIRE.—Good opportunity for energetic man; rapidly increasing district; no opposition; takings £650; no nium to pay; stock, etc., at a valuation; winding up of ted company; rent £40 (tenant to do repairs); rates £10./9, Office of this Paper.

DNDON, N.E., busy main road, working-class district, old-established Cash Retail, Prescribing and Kodak Business; qualified or unqualified; takings £1,000 year; good profits; £54; lease 16 years; house, 2 rooms, parlour and kitchen, int; price for quick sale £275; stock at valuation, about 5; £350 down accepted, balance after. 213/70, Office of this

NDON, S.W.—Chemist and Druggist; takings £750; neglected through age; price £900 s.a.v., which includes chold property; double-fronted shop, 5 rooms vacant; main i; call or stamp. Whiting & Co., 50 Abbeville Road, ham, S.W.4.

DNDON, S.W.—Drug and Photographic Stores, with small Wholesale business trade; £18 weekly; price £450; nicely-d shop, with 6 rooms; rent £65; or a partner with £250-o entertained; call or stamp. Whiting & Co., 50 Abbeville d, Clapham, S.W.4.

ONDON, W.—Well-fitted, good-class Pharmacy in busy

on Don, W.—Well-fitted, good-class Pharmacy in busy thoroughfare; lock-up shop with large basement; held ou glease; rent, rates, taxes under £100 per aunum; price £550. near offer; excellent opportunity for young, energetic pharcist; part payment entertained. P.C.B. 49/25, Office of this

(VERPOOL City Business in prominent position; rising takings with good profits; vendor disposing through private (umstances; bankers' references in first instance. Box L. 684, & Nightingalc, Liverpool.

ARGATE. — For Sale, commanding large double-fronted—premises on sea front, between station and pier, suitable Chemist-Optician; price, £6,500, includes freehold, valuable tak business, stock and fixtures; D. & P. work done by lak, Ltd., Margate works; garage, large basement, 9 rooms, table for converting into flats; owner giving up. H. Ashton, 9 Wellis Gardens, Margate.

**TIDDLESEX.—Growing town; 36,000 population; Retail, N.H.I. and Prescribing; opening for Photo and Optical; N.H.I. and Prescribing; opening for Photo and Optical; prescribed of the profit £300 nct; double-fronted shop; good house decorated; electric light throughout; rent £65; low rates; 0 21 years' lease; price £650 for quick sale; great scope increase. 208/31, Office of this Paper.

ONMOUTHSHIRE (market town). — Approximately £30 weekly at high prices; grosses own lines sold; fine Optical mection (established 30 years), to which no effective opposion over large area; low rent, rates; right opposite main hotel; 00 and value of stock, fixtures. 209/13, Office of this Paper.

ORECAMBE.—Very old-established Cash Drng Store Business, with good living accommodation, excellent position, main shopping thoroughfare, at the Morecambe-Lancaster bus minus, with freehold property; good opportunity for qualified a. Haworth, Drug Store, Queen's Square, Morecambe.

MIDLANDS.—Small Business; quiet district; no opposition? lock-up shop; low expenses; net profit over 53%; trade £900 to £1,000 per annum; valuation terms or offer, about £590. 208/4, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHERN COUNTY (within easy reach of coast).—Good-class Mixed Country Retail; very pleasantly situated and easily worked; returns average £5,500; books audited; large premises, storage, and garden, etc.; very heavily stocked; price £3,500. or near cash offer entertained; references required. "Bona-fide," 132/618, Office of this Paper.

TYNESIDE.—£800, or near offer, purchases established Chemists' Business; returns for year ending December 31, 1927, £1,261; spleudidly fitted shop and well stocked; fixtures alone cost more than the price asked. Further particulars apply Charles E. Naylor, Chemists' Valuer, 170 Vesper Road, Kirkstall, Leeds. Telephone: Horsforth 324.

YORKSHIRE (pleasant town).—Small Business; central; old fashioned; with living rooms; all efficiently equipped; best prompt cash offer around £200; overturn about £450; small easily-worked living; requires more capital to develop. Bank reference, please, and some particulars to 212/23, Office of this Paper.

DISINESS newly established near Croydon: nicely fitted.

Paper.

Business, newly established, near Croydon; nicely fitted double-fronted shop, with house and garden; back entrance; main road; growing district; will do £50 week very soon; lease 21 years; very moderate rental; price, including furnished house, £1,275; part could remain. Apply 211/19, Office of this Paper.

Country Pharmacy for Sale, with Kodak Agency; average turnover last year £17 per week; living accommodation; healthy locality; good scope for smart pharmacist; easily worked; rent and rates £46; low price for quick sale. Apply 212/4; Office of this Paper.

Rug Stores (lock-un), near Southend, rent 15s, inclusive

DRUG Stores (lock-up), near Southend; rent 15s. inclusive; 3 years' agreement; splendid position; unopposed; surrounded by good-class working neighbourhood; good reasons for disposal. Apply for particulars, "C. H. M.," 484 Fairfax Drive, Westeliff-on-Seq. disposal. Apply Westcliff-on-Sea

L'AMELY and Agricultural Business with large turnover at good profits; good agencies and plenty of scope for increase of business; Yorkshire market town; bankers' references required. Particulars to genuine buyers only. 206/10, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Bargain, N.W. London, main road, busy market position; Chemist's Business for Sale; opening for Post Office and Optical business; reut £104 'inclusive; 21 years' lease; fixtures, fittings, and goodwill £200; stock at valuation; good reason for selling. Full particulars, M. Phillips, 139 Maida Vale, W.9.

CREAT scope for increase on store lines, Dispensing and high-class Retail Property; two freehold houses and shop; annual value £80-£70-£50; main road corner; speculative value to property; prospective buyers only with at least £6,500 at command; bank references required. 132/614, Office of this

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.—Factory, 8,000 sq. ft., S.E. London; long lease at ridiculous rent; equipped and working; absolute bargain at £300, everything; stock and fitting cost more; fortune for right party. For appointment write P.C.B. 49/24, Office of this Paper.

P.C.B. 49/24, Office of this Paper.

NOW.—For Sale, fully completed Limited Liability Company, books, seals, register, invaluable registered trade marks, formulas, designs, special show cards and advertisement matter, all ready for exploiting, price £2,000; terms, £200 down and 2 monthly payments of £150 (without interest); selling solely because the directors are fully occupied with another business which requires their attention. This is genuine offer, and replies will only be given to those who send their banker's reference, "Reliability," 206/28, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

A PROGRESSIVE Lancashire Company wishes to purchase a number of sound, established Businesses in East Lancashire; ready cash is available, and reasonable sum will be paid for goodwill after certified investigation; businesses must have an average weekly turnover of £40 or more, and preference will be given to businesses with Family and N.H.I. connection. Replies will be treated with strictest confidence. 132/615, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH have a large number of genuine cash buyers seeking Businesses in all parts, up to £3,000. Private register kept, and sales are negotiated without any publicity. Correspondence cordially invited. Transfer Offices, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

PHARMACIST requires genuine middle-class Business, with accommodation, in or near London (North London preferred); returns about £2,000. Replies (in strict confidence) to 208/27, Office of this Paper.

CHOULD, any Chemist in London or near wish to dispose

SHOULD any Chemist in London or near wish to dispose privately and immediately of his Business, please communicate (in confidence) with advertiser, giving preliminary essential details as regards rent, turnover, lease, etc.; no optics; information given treated in strict confidence; any sound proposition considered; immediate interview; bankers' references; cash waiting. 210/20, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

FINE central Shop to Let in Nelson, a large Lancashire manufacturing town; of the 20 shops in the block, 14 are multiple. Apply Blakeys, Ironmongers, Nelson.

TO Let, in September, Premises suitable for Chemist in large town. Full particulars apply 208/39, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

HARVARD SIMS, the largest Kodak Dealer in Kent, wishes to meet a live business man, practical Chemist-Optician, to develop a Chemist Department in each branch; double-fronted shops, all in good positions; would let part premises in each case, or would entertain Partnership. 34 Marine Terrace, Margate.

FINANCIAL.

YOUNG man, with a knowledge of Marketing Proprietary Articles and with £3,000 to £5,000 capital, is offered con-trolling interests in a well-known Patented Dental Speciality. Apply (in strict confidence) to 207/10, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

SMART, reliable youth; sound training and ample time for study given. Barton, 16 Alderman's Hill, N.13.

VACANCY for Apprentice in good-class business; thorough training and time for study; small salary. Apply T. J. Morris, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.I.O., 20 St. James' Parade, Muswell Hill, N.10.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

BARNES, S.W.13.—Gentlemanly unqualified Junior required, October 1, good-class business, within easy reach of London; good Dispensing experience essential, with Counter and Photographic; hours 8.30-8. Full particulars, age, height, salary, and previous experience, Gray, 5 High Street, Barnes, S.W.13.

BEFORD.—Qualified Chemist required for small Retail branch; must be accurate Dispenser (chiefly N.H.I.), Window-dresser, and have knowledge of Photography; permanency if suitable. Apply, giving usual particulars, to A.W. Morgan, 115 Midland Road, Bedford.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Junior or Improver (male) wanted for good-class Dispensing business. Kindly give full particulars of experience, age, height and salary (outdoors). James A. R. Dick, 110 Wimborne Road, Bournemouth.

BRADFORD.—Branch Manager required; a married man, 27 to 35 years of age preferred; good experience Retail and Dispensing essential; house available if required. Apply, with full particulars and salary, T. M. Rimmington & Son, Ltd., 9 Bridge Street, Bradford.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant (male); good Dispenser, Window-dresser, Salesman; state height, age, references, salary, and enclose photo. Spracketts, Chemists, 5 Broad Quay.

CHELMSFORD.—Qualified Manager wanted for branch; age not under 27 or over 40; Light Retail, Photographic and N.H.I.; main street; outdoors; must be a capable Salesman and good Window-dresser. Apply, giving age, experience, references, salary required, and photo if possible, to T. Bellamy, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 2 Tindal Square, Chelmsford, Essex.

CARDIFF.—Qualified Manager, single, required for small branch; light duties; easily worked; salary and commission basis. Also unqualified Assistant required for main business; must be smart Counterman, Window-dresser. Please state age, height, experience, and salary required in both instances in first letter. 207/130, Office of this Paper.

Retail; no N.H.I.; first-class Dispenser essential, preferably Window-dresser; salary commencing 75s.; references and particulars of experience and photo if possible. 210/15, Office of this Paper.

ESSEX.—Qualified Manager for Light Retail and Dispensions business with house attached. Give particulars of expense, salary required, and when at liberty. 209/4, Office of t

HYTHE, KENT.—Qualified Assistant required, middle September; preference given to young man desiring panent position with future prospects; must be well recomended. State age, salary required, and full particular Andrews, 35 High Street, Hythe, Kent.

LONDON, E.C.—Qualified Manager required for working-cl Retail and N.H.I. business; permanency to suita applicant. Apply, stating age, experience, references, sak required, to 213/7, Office of this Paper.

L ONDON, S.E.-Junior Assistant (male), unqualified, for I pensing and Counter; September 17. Apply, giving f particulars of experience, references, age, height, and salary, Hodges, 131 Rushey Green, Catford, S.E.1.

LONDON, E.7.—Unqualified Assistant (male or fema required, middle September; quick, reliable Dispenser a smart Counter-hand. Full particulars, age, height, reference and salary required. 132/613, Office of this Paper.

I ONDON, W.C.2.—Qualified Manager (West-End experience pferred) wanted; must be ambitious, energetic, tactful Salman, good Window-dresser; also experienced qualified Manager quired to open and manage branch in Portsmonth. Give figuraticulars, references, salary, etc., in confidence. BM/BVM London, W.C.1.

LONDON, S.E.7.—Qualified lady required for N.H.I. D pensing. Apply, Bishop, 56 Church Lane, Charlton, S.E

L ONDON, S.W.—Wanted at once, a Junior or Improver age 19-25. Apply first by letter, giving age, experience, exphotograph if possible, to Brook, M.P.S., 155 Lavender H

IVERPOOL.—Manager, qualified, for branch; single-hande no Sunday duty; young, energette, good Window-dress knowledge of Photographic business; must possess undenial references. Apply, giving particulars of experience, sala required, etc., to Haigh, c/o John Thompson, Ltd., Du Street, Liverpool.

IVERPOOL.—Qualified Branch Manager required, October 27-40; abstainer; quick, accurate Dispenser, Prescrib Photographic; used to working-class; married preferred; hou Reply, by letter only, stating age, experience, references, et first letter; enclose photo. Mussell, Chemist, Garston, Liverpo

MANCHESTER.—Locum required, qualified, from St tember 14 to September 24 inclusive. Apply H. Friedlar Chemist, 4 Grange Terrace, Wilmslow Road, Rusholn

MIDLANDS.—Qualified Assistant to take charge of busin in country town; good general experience; age about 2 must be capable and reliable. State full particulars of expence, salary required, when disengaged, with photo, to "V. C 212/24, Office of this Paper.

M IDLANDS.—Qualified Manager (between 30 and 40 years of age) for large city business; splendid opening for reasonant man capable of increasing turnover; applicants must had held similar position previously. Give all particulars in fill letter and state when at liberty. 209/400, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Locum, qualified, experienced gent man required from September 21 to October 1 (both dat inclusive); good-class Retail and Dispensing. Please give per ticulars of age, experience, references, and salary required "D. M. D.," 212/6, Office of this Paper.

A CAPABLE Assistant wanted for quick Counter trade a N.H.I.; must have a good working knowledge of Phoi graphy; permanency. State wages required, and full particula and when free, Wright, Chemist, West Bromwich.

A QUALIFIED, capable Manager wanted at once; must quick Dispenser, good Counterman and Window-dresser; pt manency. Write, giving full particulars, stating age, expeence, height, salary required, etc., "G. S.," 117 High Stre North, East Ham.

A SMART, qualified Assistant (male); must be quick at high-class Toilets and Photography. Age, photo, salary lquired, and photo to E. M. Wilkinson, Chemist, Hale, Cheshit

A SSISTANT required immediately for new business; one wi Minor qualification and usual Optical Certificates preferre able to take charge of well-equipped Optical Department; go-prospects for go-ahead keeu worker. State salary required at usual particulars to 132/620, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT desiring permanency, not over 35 years of ag State salary required, with full particulars, must har good references, Carr, Chemist, 58 High Street, Cleethorpes.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, required for October 1; must be reliable Dispenser, good Counterman and Window-dresser; outdoor Apply, with references, to A. S. Rollin, Chemist, 74 Sutton Roa Southend-on-Sea.

ISTANT required, September 24, unqualified, for highlass Family business; must be experienced and reliable ises. Apply, giving full particulars, to J. T. Davies ists), Ltd., 23 Uplands Crescent, Swansea.

ABLE, qualified Assistant for good-class Dispensing business. State full particulars, age, salary, etc., in first letter, any experience in Window-dressing. 211/4, Office of this

ERLY qualified man wanted for very light post; easy lours; very little duty; would suit man with small income esires to supplement same or to avoid complete retirement. age, salary required, etc., and give references (photo if le) to 209/300, Office of this Paper.

J IOR Assistant, unqualified, young, smart and obliging, quired at once. Apply personally to Wavell & Co., 144 is Street, S.W.1.

IOR Assistant, young; unqualified, required last week in eptember for Counter, Dispensing, Photography. Apply, full particulars of experience, references, age and salary ed, to A. Duckworth, 97 Albert Road, Colne, Lancashire.

IOR, Setpember 24, for good-class Retail, Dispensing and hoto business; quick, accurate, and competent; one just d apprenticeship would suit if efficient. Full details, Hall, ist, Crouch End, London, N.8.

IOR Assistant, unqualified, male, wanted immediately, or Light Retail business, with N.H.I. Send full particulars wards, Chemist, Midsomer Norton, Somerset.

IOR wanted for branch shop; must be gentlemanly and nart Counterman. Apply in writing, enclosing photog, stating age, experience and salary required. Galloways, Street, Birmingham.

TOR Assistant; qualified or unqualified; outdoors; good counter trade and Dispensing. Usual particulars, W. M. r, Chemist, Watford.

IOR Assistant, about 20; must be quick and competent Dispenser, accustomed to good-class Retail and Photoic Counter work. State full particulars first letter, salary orl, when disengaged, and enclose recent photo. Body's nacies, Broadway, Southend-on-Sea.

DY Assistant for working-class business and N.H.I. (with not less than five years' retail experience); permanency cood prospects to suitable applicant. Bennetts, 79 Union, Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1.

NY Assistant, qualified, required for good-class Retail and Dispensing: permanency if suitable; London, N.W.1., with full particulars of experience, age, and salary red, to 211/32, Office of this Paper.

UM wanted, qualified, lady or gentleman, from September 8 to September 19 inclusive; outdoors; principally N.H.I. nsing; hours 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6.9 p.m. Apply, full particulars, to Mason, 150a Peckham Park Road,

UM.—Qualified lady Pharmacist required for fortnight, starting September 17 or 24; outdoors; no N.H.I.; return are paid. Terms to Rowcroft & Co., Ltd., 66 Week Street, stone.

NAGER (qualified lady or gent.) wanted for branch, with Optical qualification. Apply, stating age, salary required, ous experience, etc., to Ryley Pratt, Chemist, 60 High t, Barnet.

NAGER, qualified, new business in excellent situation, Liverpool suburb; lock-up; state salary required, including hird net profits; £150 to be invested, returnable with est; state experience, age, etc., and if knowledge of Photohy; commence November. Box R. 669, Lee & Nightingale, cpool.

RKES CHEMISTS, LTD., have a vacancy for an unqualified Assistant. Apply by letter, with full particulars of rience, age, height, and salary required, to the Secretary, larmood Street, London, N.W.1.

RKES CHEMISTS, LTD., have a vacancy for a qualified Manager. Apply by letter, with full particulars of experiage, to the Secretary, 65 nood Street, London, N.W.1.

RKES CHEMISTS, LTD., have a vacancy for a qualified lady Pharmacist with Counter experience. Apply by letter, full particulars of experience, age, height, and salary ired, to the Secretary, 65 Harmood Street, London, N.W.1.

JALIFIED lady required for small branch. Usual particulars to Eades, Ltd., 21 Owen Street, Tipton, Staffs.

UALIFIED man wanted to manage branch business in Birmingham; excellent living accommodation (modern house, bedrooms, bathroom, etc.); salary, plus commission on case; nice industrial business, Photography, N.H.I. State height, experience, and salary required, send photo (return) and references first letter, to 209/3, Office of this Paper.

UALIFIED Assistant (male) required, age about 28, with good-class Retail and Dispensing experience. Apply, ng full particulars, age, married or single, experience, salary ired, and when disengaged, with photo if possible, to Brady & tin, Ltd., 29 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

QUALIFIED Locum, lady or gentleman (lady preferred), wanted for fortnight in September to take charge single-handed of small business in N.W. London.—Write usual particulars to "E.," 32 Gloucester Terrace, W.2.

QUALIFIED Optican wanted as Manager for new Photographic and Optical business shortly opening in North Notts centre; ample scope for live man. Apply, giving full particulars of experience and salary required, to Wm. McIntosh (Sheffield), Ltd., Change Alley, Sheffield.

QUALIFIED Assistant, early September, for branch; good Counterman and Window-dresser. Please state full particulars and send photo. Lester, Chemist, Canterbury.

QUALIFIED Assistant (male) required; must be good Dispenser. Write, giving full particulars and salary required, or call before 12 any morning. Curtis & Co., 79 Baker Street, London, W.1.

SMART Junior (male) required middle of September. Lowther, Chemist, Mumbles.

STOCKTAKER required immediately for taking Retail Chemists' Stocks in London area; applicants must have had experience in similar capacity. State age, salary required, and date disengaged. 209/402, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (under 30) required immediately. Give full particulars and state age, salary required, and when at liberty. 209/401, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Locum wanted for good-class General Retail; September 16, for three or four weeks. Full details to J. Hughes, Chemist, Tenterden, Kent.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (not over 30) required, October 1, for local branch; quick Dispenser, and used to good-class Counter work. Apply, giving usual particulars, to H. Hocken, Ltd., Chemists and Opticians, Redhill.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (male) required at once; must have had good Dispensing experience. Apply, stating full particulars as to salary required, etc., to the Manager, The Blatchington Pharmacy, 111 Blatchington Road, Hove.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant for Counter and Dispensing; age 19 to 25; Photographic experience preferable. Give full particulars and references to the Secretary, Co-operative Society, Ltd., Lincoln.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Wanted, Assistant Dispenser, holding Pharmaceutical Society's qualification; hours 9 to 5; Saturdays 9 to 1; six hours' additional duty every fourth week; salary £200 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20 to £260. Apply to C. H. Hampshire, Pharmacist.

WANTED, qualified man as Senior Assistant, working-class district in Lincolnshire; salary £3 10s. per week and commission on increased turnover; good Counterman; knowledge of Photography, Window-dressing, etc. State age, copies of three recent testmonials, and photo (if possible), when disengaged. Address 211/33, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, unqualified Junior, must be well trained and of good education, for high-class Family business. Reply, giving full details of age, experience, and when disengaged, to Simpson, 75 West Street, Brighton.

WANTED at once, young qualified man for Sheffield; new business; must be an energetic worker, trustworthy. State salary required, age, and full particulars, to E. G. Banham, 135 Oakbrook Road, Sheffield.

WANTED, September 24, quick and reliable Dispenser (male), with good-class Counter experience. Apply, with photo and all particulars, two last references, to A. F. Corfe, Corfe & Son, Ltd., Chemists, Maidstone.

WANTED, young qualified Chemist, suit lady, for small town in Somerset; duties light; state age, salary required, when disengaged. 132/609, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG qualified Locum required, September 24 to October 6 inclusive. State salary and usual particulars. Holmes', Chemists, Victoria Road, Scarborough.

YOUNG qualified Assistant in Light Retail and Dispensing.
Apply, with full particulars and photo, to T. W. Jones,
55 Bohemia Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

CHEMISTRY.—Wanted, young lady Assistant for Laboratory work; age 17-18; Matriculation essential. Write, giving full qualifications, to "Dept. GSJ.," London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Church Road, Leyton, E.10.

CLERK, with experience of office routine in Wholesale Chemists and Druggists; smart at figures. Apply, with details of experience, salary required, to "Clerico," c/9 Goddard, Watts, Ltd., 3 Broadway, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Representative required oy firm of Surgical Dressings Manufacturers to call upon Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.; one possessing an intimate knowledge of hospital purchases and requirements, as well as an ethical and pharmaceutical background, will be given preference. Full particulars respecting experience, age, and salary required should be addressed to Box 6916, c/o F. Wilson, 101 Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

FOREWOMAN required, with knowledge of Druggists' Sundries, to take charge of stock and girls assembling orders in Wholesale Warehouse. Reply, with full particulars as to wages required, age, experience, etc., to P.C.B. 49/5, Office of this Paper.

CENTLEMAN of good address to represent a well-known London House in Tablets, Pills, Packed Proprietaries and Toilet Goods; must be a keen salesman, good connection, and car an advantage; salary, commission, and expenses. 212/37, Office of this Paper.

PEPRESENTATIVES can make £10 weekly extra on line of Toilets backed by good selling scheme; good commission paid to men with live connection with Hairdressers and Chemists. Write, stating territory covered, lines at present carried, etc., 132/621, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE for Scotland to call on Chemists, Hospitals, etc.; must have established connection. Apply, with full details of actual ground covered, experience, remuneration required; to "Scotla," c/o Goddard, Watts, Ltd., 3 Broadway, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVES required, for London and provinces, with full knowledge of the sale of Brushes of every description, Manicure Sets, Brush Sets, etc. Replies 211/10, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required for South-West England, on commission basis only, well-known house with connection already established. 132/619, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required for Christmas season, with prospects of permanency. Write Parfumeries de Paris, Ltd., Lardon Road, Acton, W.3.

REPRESENTATIVE for Toilet Preparations for Lancashire and Yorkshire; must be thoroughly conversant with this business, and able to produce credentials of past experience and capabilities; salary and commission. Eilsel Toilet Cream Co.. 79 Duke Street, Liverpool.

PEPRESENTATIVES, with established connections. Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores, required immediately for London and other parts of England by a well-known Toilet Goods House; applications from those with their own car will be considered first; a very liberal rate of commission allowed in lieu of expenses; the right man can easily earn £10 to £15 a week. Full particulars of age, experience, etc., to 152/611, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, experienced salesmen, required by established firm to sell Natural Sponges on 10% commission only; also Representative to sell Sponges from our Motor Show and share good part of net profits, paying own expenses; any £200; security required. 207/11, Office of this Paper.

PEPRESENTATIVE, calling on Chemists; good side line; the covered. "Journal," c/o Winchester Press, 54 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

REQUIRED, early in October, for the provinces, a thoroughly capable, energetic Representative, experienced in interviewing Medical Men, and also of proved ability as a successful balesman to the trade; age not over 35; preference given to candidate having own car; permanency, with good prospects; unimpeachable record essential. Apply, with full particulars of previous engagements and ground covered, to "U. S. A.," 132/612, Office of this Paper.

VIROL PATHOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, 10 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—Junior Technical Assistant required immediately; age 18 to 25; must have had thorough practical experience in Bacteriological Technique and Media Making; salary £2 per week; hours 9 to 6. Applications, in own handwriting, stating age and experience, to the Medical Superintendent.

WANTED, strong youth for small Chemical Works; one with Steam Laboratory experience preferred. P.C.B. 49/7, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man required to supervise Manufacture and Packing of Medicinal Products in North London; must be well educated, enterprising, and capable of controlling staff; knowledge of Emulsion Making essential; excellent prospects for man with necessary qualifications. State age, full particulars of experience, salary required, and if disengaged to 211/14, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL. [HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 we or less, prepaid.

The Adventiser may if preferred have replies addressed to Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED lady desires permanency; Senio. Nottingham.

A.A.A.—ASSISTANT, experienced, middle-aged, abstai married, disengaged, unregistered, desires manency; right-hand man where wholehearted interest employer's business would be appreciated; moderate salt London or provinces. "Active," BM/ZP6N, London, W.C.1

A.A. -LOCUM or permanency; Dispensing, Counter, of scribing, Windows; energetic; trustworthy; competence unregistered. Harries, 42 Trigon Road, S.W.8.

A CAPABLE unqualified Assistant, 25, married, requestion permanency; first-class Counter, Dispensing, Photograph and Window-dressing experience; undeniable references, 4 Sydney Terrace, Ryde, I. of W.

A MANAGER, with good all-round experience, desires p tion as Manager or Senior in or near London. 212/ Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED, 29, seeks change: Manager or Senior; paranency; good all-round experience; Yorkshire or preferred. 212/12, Office of this Paper.

A RELIABLE and capable unqualified Assistant, age desires berth; 9 years' first-class experience, Dispensiton, Photo, etc. H. Camish, 130 Ashmore Road, Padditon, W.9.

A BSOLUTELY reliable Dispenser and Countern thoroughly experienced in all branches of Pharmacy; flu French and Italian; West-End now; disengaged September 8 age 42. "Dispenser," 7 Vincent Square, Westminster, Lond S.W.1.

A DVERTISER, 60, very active, qualified, 6 years l Managership, open to engagement; well up in all branc Prescribing especially; would invest. "Chemist," 1 The Street, Norwich.

A N experienced Pharmacist, age 35, desires change; coun or town; reliable, capable and trustworthy; well educat abstainer; married. 211/25, Office of this Paper.

As an experienced man; Management, Senior or Locu Drug Stores preferred; City, West-End and good genelive business experience; Prescriber and keen business built "G." 150 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

AS Locum; part-time or other capacity; elderly; all-ro experience; qualified; disengaged. "Spes," 20 Burling Road, W.2.

A SSISTANT; 24; unqualified; conscientious worker; good re ences; East or North London preferred. "A. C.," 69 W Grove, Woodford.

A SSISTANT or Locum; 22; unqualified; experienced Coun and Photography; at liberty when required. 215/5, Of of this Paper.

 $\mathbf{A}^{ ext{SSISTANT}}$, capable, unqualified, tall, 22, experienced I pensing, Counter, Window-dressing and Photograp desires position. 212/14, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT requires permanency; unqualified; capable a energetic; age 34; experienced all branches; good relences. 212/32, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, 26, Irish qualification, seeks position in hi, class pharmacy; Continental and previous English expence; speaks French and Italian; well educated; free Noveber 1. 211/6, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, 6 years' experience, Counter, Dispensing, Ploton otc., desires situation (experience first consideration); Deamberwell district preferred, but not essential; free Octol Jones, 1370 Neath Road, Hafod, Swansea.

A SSISTANT, 23, unqualified, 6 years' Dispensing, Coun and Photographic experience, requires post; London f ferred, not essential. J. J. Tyrrell, "Somerset," Shornell Kent.

A SSISTANT (Junior) requires post in London or East Counties (Cambridgeshire district preferred); 3½ years' round experience with well-known pharmacist; excellent I penser; disengaged October 1. "Perseus," 94a Mill Ro Cambridge.

(STANT; permanency; middle-age; excellent references; inregistered; good Prescriber and Dispenser; thoroughly e; small salary. 272 Bramford Road, Ipswich.

ISTANT, Locum or permanency; all-round experience; hortly disengaged. "J. R. E.," 94 Canterbury Road, n, N.W.6.

ISTANT; 23; unqualified; good Dispenser, keen Counternan; 3 years' West-End experience; City or West-End pre-210/30, Office of this Paper.

ABLE Assistant; unqualified; 24; West-End now; disnagaged shortly; good references; West-End preferred. " 59 Topsham Road, Tooting Bec, S.W.17.

MIST-OPTICIAN, M.P.S., J.C.Q.O., fully qualified and perienced, desires position as Branch Manager; age 28. F.I.O.," 210/36, Office of this Paper.

MIST'S Assistant seeks position as Dispenser in shop, Hospital, or with Doctor; referred Pharmacy; good experind references; moderate salary. Griffiths, 23 Hamilton Harrow.

PENSER, lady (referred Part II subject), desires partime work; 4 years' Hospital and shop experience. 213/6, of this Paper.

ENGAGED; Minor; management or assistance; small capital to invest; age 53. Mr. Hemsworth, Church Street, I. Lincs.

NING and Saturday work by student; 8 years' experience; reliable Dispenser; excellent references. Hill, 37 k Villas, W.9.

IOR (Part I) requires situation in London or suburbs; years' high-class experience; disengaged September 3rd. 33 Croydon Road, Penge, S.E.20.

Y Assistant, 9 years' experience, requires post; keen aleswoman; not afraid of work; trustworthy and reliable. 7, Office of this Paper.

Y (Hall) requires situation; Doctor, Chemist, Instituion; London or South preferred; disengaged. "B. B.," 5, Office of this Paper.

Y Pharmacist requires post; North preferred; temporary r permanent; 8 years' experience Retail and Dispensing; september 17. 212/30, Office of this Paper.

Y Dispenser (Hall certificate) seeks situation; age 19; London district. M. Chambers, 94 Hayes Road, Bromley,

Y Dispenser (Hall) requires post with Doctor, Chemist, or in Hospital; good references. Miss T. Sheldon, Thanet 160 Queen's Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

1Y Assistant (Hall); 25; thoroughly experienced and reliable; discngaged end of September; West London ct preferred. 209/6, Office of this Paper.

UM; Minor student; 10 years' all-round experience (5 in London); free for next 6 weeks (approx.). 210/37, Office is Paper.

CUM; qualified; experienced; anywhere; highest references; free September 6. 30 Brookbank Road, Lewisham, S.E.

CUM; seaside or country; full experienced Dispenser; allround man; disengaged. Benson, 4 Alexandra Road, South lford, Essex.

LOCUM, qualified, middle-aged, abstainer, disengaged; salary £4 10s. per week outdoors, or equivalent indoors. "X.," c/o 95 Parthfield Road, Streatham Common, S.W.

CUM; qualified; reliable; over 20 years' experience, mostly West-End; disengaged after September 30. "Pharmacist," Amden Road, N.W.1.

CUM; disengaged September 8th onwards; middle-aged; abstainer; given up business; capable; moderate terms; here. Cart, The Pharmacy, Rodley, Leeds.

CUM; unregistered; disengaged September 10; country preferred; good references; moderate salary; thoroughly experil. Taylor, 7 Tooley Street, Gainsborough.

CUM, capable, with excellent references; disengaged September 15; any distance. "A. B.," 241 Seven Sisters 1, N.4.

NDON.—Part-time required, Student, evenings and Saturdays; S.W. preferred, not essential. "M.," 20 Waterlow 1, N.19.

ANAGER: qualified; experienced; used to complete charge; good Dispenser and Salesman; highest references; free ember 6. 80 Brookbank Road, Lewisnam, S.E.

ANAGER; experienced; pre-war qualified; free end of September; highest references. "Chemist," c/o Mr. Reade, y France, Westminster, S.W.

ANAGER, Drug Store; would work up neglected business; experience, Photography, Window-dressing; disengaged Septeland Street, E.14.

MANAGER, Assistant; Prescribing, Dispensing; 10 years' reference; disengaged; Locum; middle-age; abstainer. 208/22, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or qualified Assistant; experienced Dispenser and Stock-keeper; disengaged early September. "Mercian," 11 East Road, Northallerton.

M.P.S., F.N.A.O., F.C.O.; West-End experience; tall; lent references; good Counter-hand and expert Dispenser; free September 10. "Chemicus," 12 Halford Road, Richmond, Surrey.

MR. ZALIG ROBINSON, M.P.S., at liberty for Locum or other engagement, September 1 onwards; good experience; good references. Rhodesia House, Southfield Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.

PART-TIME Junior Assistant; London, S.W., preferred, not essential; September or October. "S.," c/o 37 Marefair, Northampton.

PERMANENT situation required by a smart Assistant; ago 41; not qualified, but holding a thorough experience of all departments in the business; good recommendations from first-class firms. "Sound," 201/20, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, age 32, keén, capable Salesman and Buyer, first-class managerial experience, desires position as Manager, permanent, progressive position, preferably with house, in Southern Counties; state salary offered. Apply 206/14, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist-Optician desires post, Locum or permanency; highest references; Scotsman; state terms, etc. 132/622, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 24, desires post as Assistant; London or Essex; references. Apply 213/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, keen business man, wishes change of management for Pharmacy with living accommodation; splendid opportunity to secure a smart man. State full particulars, salary, etc. 213/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady, 25, six years' all-round experience, desires good permanent post. 211/30, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, elderly, active, much business experience, good Prescriber and Dispenser, desires responsible position; London. 211/38, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist, 49, 5 ft. 8 in., married, good appearance and address, efficient and trustworthy, having just given up own business, now seeks responsible position as Branch Manager, or Assistant taking charge when required; salary moderate and secondary to reasonable hours and conditions; photo and particulars on request. 212/20, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 50, competent and reliable, abstainer, desires of England preferred. 211/28, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist as Manager; thoroughly experienced in Photo, Window, Buying, Sales; free September 15. "Chemist," 86 Chelmsford Road, South Woodford, E.18.

QUALIFIED, 34, married, requires good position in or near London as Senior or Manager; 8 years West-End; house accommodation if possible; disengaged September 10. Lord, 101 Galloway Read, W.12.

QUALIFIED; 25; first-class experience in all branches; excellent references; permanency preferred. Bingham, 23 Queen's Road, Loughton, Essex.

QUALIFIED; 23; Manager or qualified Assistant; first-class experience, Photography, Window-dressing; disengaged September 22; South Wales preferred, not essential. V. Morgau, 205 Gladstone Road, Barry, Glam.

QUALIFIED Chemist requires position as Manager or Assistant; 10 years' good all-round experience; Devon or Somerset preferred. 208/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 26, tall, single, abstainer, desires post in highclass Pharmacy; West Country preferred; London and provincial experience; free early September. E. R. Polgreen; Perranporth; Cornwall.

QUALIFIED, 25, requires permanency in Birmingham or Wolverhampton district; 8 years' good experience in middle-class trade; knowledge of Photography; good references. G. D. Masson, 72 Wigginton Road, Tamworth, Staffs.

UNQUALIFIED, 23, tall and good appearance, desires situation; Midlands preferred, but not essential. N. L. Jeeves, Odiel House, Albany Road, Cheltenham.

UNQUALIFIED; 46; 30 years' good all-round experience; active and a worker; excellent references; disengaged shortly. 209/7, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; age 26; 11 years' good all-round experience; Counter and Dispensing; excellent references; married; disengaged September 8. Wellington, 39 Lavender Gardens, Clapham Junction.



Best White Flint Stoppered R/S

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WANTED, part-time work, Brighton or district; Dispensing or Counter. Apply "Male," 190 King's Road Arches, Brighton.

WEST RIDING.—Experienced, qualified Manager desires change to permanency; exceptional Dispensing and Prescribing experience; used to staff, Rexall, Kodak, etc., take entire charge. Particulars, hours, duties, etc., "Leader," 208/37, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady, 22, desires change to London area; 5 years' General Retail experience, Toilet and Perfumery; excellent references; disengaged September 14. 209/10, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man desires two or three hours' evening Dispensing Work in vicinity of any College, London area or South Wales, during coming session. "Dispenser," 85 West Street, Farnham.

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2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A DVERTISER wishes to represent good firm with saleable goods; good connection in Sussex and South Coast; own car; any good business proposal considered. Apply "Sales," 199 King's Road Arches. Brighton.

A NYTHING.—Single man, qualified, Inter. B.Sc., 10 years' Analytical and Factory experience, 6 years' Retail, highly recommended, wants post in London with time for evening study; moderate salary if hours reasonable. Atkins, 15 Gauden Road, Clapham.

GENTLEMAN, 31, sound experience, Representative, Propagandist, and latterly Sales Management, excellent speciality sales record over whole England and Wales, particularly well-known in West of England, desires Representation, or post of responsibility; undeniable references; own car. 211/34, Office of this Paper.

CENTLEMAN, 36, thorough knowledge of Wholesale and Retail, also general manufacturing and buying-experience, seeks opening: would consider going on the road. 211/26, Office of this Paper.

CENTLEMAN, 29, seeks position as Representative with Wholesale House; good experience with both Wholesale and Retail; own car; used to pioneer work. Write "C," 353 Durnsford Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

MEDICO-PHARMACEUTICAL.—Medical man (D.P.H., etc.), also qualified in Pharmacy, 4 years Manufacturing experience, is open to consider appointment, advisory and literary. 132/616, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST seeks position in Wholesale house (in or outdoor); if latter, has own car for use. Please apply, "Pharmacist," 212/31, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, Lancashire to Riding, Midlands, holding record sales on the ground for leading London house, open to negotiate; commission basis; every consideration. J. A. Sargent, Caledonian Hotel, W.C.2.

REPRESENTATIVE, nearly 10 years' connection with London changes, open for engagement. 215/28, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, own car, good connection Stores, Chemists, etc., Midlands, South Wales, East Anglia, 4 years with French Perfumery House desires similar post, or would carry sound lines; ccmmission and part expenses basis. McDowell, 2 Market Place, Shirley, Birmingham.

SMART young man, excellent personality, 31 years' retail experience, desires to represent first-class house; salary, commission basis. 208/1, Office of this Paper.

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PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS, Shopfitter, 68 Old Street and Lever Street, London, E.C.1 'Phone Clerkenwell 0929. in stock, ready for despatch. Prices, sketches and partice post free ou application. 17 Drug Fittings from 6 ft. to 2: long; 32 Wall Cases from 1 ft. 6 in. to 24 ft. long; 15 pensing Screens from 4 ft. to 10 ft. long; 27 Serving Coun all lengths; 300 Counter Cases of all kinds and sizes, 8 Salesmen, Glass Counters, Glass Shelves, Counter Drawers, Send me your requirements with sizes and you will get r by return post.

WINDOW SHELVES.—PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, L' 90-92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1, offer immediate delivery of New Plate-glass Shelves, 54 in 4 in., with all edges polished, at 1s. 10d. each, packed l Real bargain.

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MICROSCOPE, International, Pillischer, two eyepieces, objectives, 50 slides (botanical), £7 10s, or nearest, a Balance, Becker, £5 10s. Marsden, 120 East In Dock Road, E.14.

NEST (mahogany) of 16 drawers, 46 x 50 x 12, glass sunk labiglass knobs, in fresh condition; first cheque £5 5s. secul "Embee" Pharmacy, 94 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh.

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GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapha wants Pharmacentical Books, including Pharmaceuti Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Rooks.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES (after style of Gillette) wanted the million; must be very cleap and perfect. Communica to Box 727, T. C. Bench, Ltd., 3 Tudor Street, London, E.C.

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